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The Global Newspaper
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Marseille

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 14

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 31,662

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1984

ESTABLISHED 1887

Algeria	6.00	Dan	1.50	Italy	1.50	Norway	6.00	N.K.	
Austria	19.5	Den	1.50	Japan	1.50	Portugal	6.00	Pol	
Belgium	6.00	Fin	1.50	Korea	1.50	Romania	6.00	Rus	
Canada	1.50	France	1.50	Spain	1.50	Soviet Union	6.00	S.S.	
Czechoslovakia	6.00	Germany	1.50	Sweden	1.50	Taiwan	6.00	Turkey	
Egypt	1.50	Greece	1.50	Switzerland	1.50	U.S.	1.50	U.S.S.R.	
Finland	6.00	Holland	1.50	U.S.	1.50	U.S.S.R.	1.50	U.S.S.R.	
France	1.50	Ireland	1.50	U.S.	1.50	U.S.S.R.	1.50	U.S.S.R.	
Germany	1.50	Israel	1.50	U.S.	1.50	U.S.S.R.	1.50	U.S.S.R.	
Greece	1.50	Italy	1.50	U.S.	1.50	U.S.S.R.	1.50	U.S.S.R.	
Holland	1.50	Japan	1.50	U.S.	1.50	U.S.S.R.	1.50	U.S.S.R.	
Ireland	1.50	Korea	1.50	U.S.	1.50	U.S.S.R.	1.50	U.S.S.R.	
Israel	1.50	Spain	1.50	U.S.	1.50	U.S.S.R.	1.50	U.S.S.R.	
Italy	1.50	Sweden	1.50	U.S.	1.50	U.S.S.R.	1.50	U.S.S.R.	
Japan	1.50	Switzerland	1.50	U.S.	1.50	U.S.S.R.	1.50	U.S.S.R.	
Korea	1.50	U.S.	1.50	U.S.	1.50	U.S.S.R.	1.50	U.S.S.R.	
Spain	1.50	U.S.S.R.	1.50	U.S.	1.50	U.S.S.R.	1.50	U.S.S.R.	
Sweden	1.50			U.S.	1.50	U.S.S.R.	1.50	U.S.S.R.	
Switzerland	1.50			U.S.	1.50	U.S.S.R.	1.50	U.S.S.R.	
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Gaston Thorn, president of European Commission, talking with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at the Dublin talks Tuesday. At left is the Greek leader, Andreas Papandreou.

Greece Blocks EC Wine Plan

Papandreou Seeks Aid for Mediterranean

By Axel Krause
International Herald Tribune

DUBLIN — European Community leaders were blocked by Greece on Tuesday from making any formal decision on the entry on Jan. 1, 1986, of Spain or Portugal into the EC, but negotiations with Madrid and Lisbon will proceed in order to establish the conditions for their membership.

Greece demanded a substantial new aid program for the Mediterranean area, despite general agreement by EC leaders on ways to limit wine production, the key element in easing the entry of Spain and Portugal into the community.

Prime Minister Garret FitzGerald of Ireland, who hosted the two-day summit, described it as "in many ways successful," particularly with regard to the compromise agreement on wine that he proposed Monday.

Mr. FitzGerald said that although the negotiations with Spain and Portugal would proceed, there was "a measure of doubt" over whether agreements with the two countries could be implemented. "A doubt remains," he said, "but it does not hold up the process, which would have been tragic."

The dispute involving Greece surfaced just before lunch on Tuesday, when Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou walked out of the meeting to protest the other participants' reluctance to adopt a plan aimed at aiding Greece, Italy and France to adjust their economies to the membership of Spain and Portugal.

Throughout the afternoon, Mr. FitzGerald directed talks with Mr. Papandreou in an attempt to find a solution, but failed. "We are very far apart," Mr. FitzGerald said, "and divergences were much too wide to bridge at this meeting."

The Irish leader declined to state specific figures, but Greek and other delegation sources said that Mr. Papandreou was seeking support for a plan proposed by the EC Commission, the community's executive body, costing 6.6 billion European Currency Units (\$4.73 billion) over the next six years.

Most other European leaders, while endorsing the aims of helping development of the Mediterranean area, were not prepared to commit themselves to a new substantial program.

Mr. FitzGerald said that while the negotiations on Spain and Portugal were continuing, the EC would continue to work on the aid program.

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Gas poisoning victims in Bhopal were laid out for identification in makeshift morgues throughout the city Tuesday.

Reagan Wants to Slash Farmers' Price Supports

By Peter T. Kilborn
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration plans to propose legislation to sharply curtail government price supports for farmers, according to Agriculture Secretary John R. Block.

If approved by Congress, such legislation would unravel the system of income and price supports that was developed in the Depression of the 1930s. It would leave the nation's farmers more dependent on the marketplace to determine the prices they receive for their crops.

Mr. Block said Monday he also would propose a "get-tough" policy to discourage foreign competitors from subsidizing their farmers to the disadvantage of U.S. farmers.

The secretary said that his most important proposal on farm supports would probably be that the government help farmers only when the price of their crops fell below 75 percent of the average open-market price of the previous five years. Government prices now often exceed those of the market, resulting in unwanted surpluses.

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1,100 Feared Dead in Indian Gas Poisoning; 20,000 Injured

The Associated Press

BHOPAL, India — A poisonous gas leak from a Union Carbide Corp. pesticide plant in this central India city may have killed as many as 1,100 people, most of them children, doctors said Tuesday.

They said that an estimated 20,000 others were suffering serious effects from the gas, methyl isocyanate, which spread across the city in a poisonous white cloud early Monday after seeping from an underground storage tank at the plant.

The authorities said Tuesday that 546 bodies already had been found in the aftermath of the accident, and doctors said they had reports of another 600 deaths.

Doctors at Hamedia Hospital in Bhopal said that many of the thousands of victims of gas inhalation could be expected to suffer severe long-term health problems, including the loss of sight and the inability to bear children.

Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi said after a tour of the stricken city that his government would not allow production of "dangerous" material in heavily populated areas in the future. "There will be an overall government policy change," he said.

Meanwhile, Bhopal seemed virtually abandoned Tuesday with most offices and businesses closed. Police and army units continued searching for bodies in a roughly nine-mile (15-kilometer) area around the plant, built seven years ago in the heart of the city's old quarter, and survivors attended mass burials and mass cremations.

Bodies were stacked outside morgues and hospitals were filled to capacity. Tents were set up to treat victims on hospital lawns. At the hospital, doctors on duty were overcome by fatigue and had to be replaced by fresh medical teams.

"All hospitals and private clinics are packed with patients crying for treatment," a police spokesman said.

Outside the city, rescue teams improvised small relief camps along the roads to provide medical aid for the thousands who fled the city. Many who fled Bhopal were reported to have died in the neighboring towns of Sehore, Asha and Hoshangabad.

Union Carbide's managing director in India, Y.P. Gokhale, said the gas began leaking when a storage tank valve broke under increasing pressure. Within 40 minutes,

the cloud of gas had settled over a 25-square-mile (about 65-square-kilometer) area inhabited primarily by poor laborers, he said.

In an unconfirmed report, the United News of India said that the Union Carbide factory siren did not sound to alert the neighborhood until two hours after the leak began, and said the police and doctors did not come into the area until four hours after that.

Thomas Sprick, a spokesman for Union Carbide in Danbury, Conn., said that filters that should have removed the poison from the gas before it leaked did not function and the company did not know the reason for the failure.

The company called an immediate worldwide halt to production and shipment of methyl isocyanate, and dispatched a doctor and four technicians to India to investigate.

Reuters reported late Tuesday from Danbury, that Union Carbide's chairman and chief executive, Warren M. Anderson, also had left for India to offer technical and financial aid.

According to the authorities here, air samples tested Tuesday still contained traces of the gas.

Substance Is Widely Used
Earlier, The New York Times reported from New York:

The substance that escaped from the storage tank in Bhopal is widely used in preparing commercial insecticides, such as Union Carbide's Sevin. In even small amounts, it produces great discharge from the eyes and is extremely irritating to skin and internal organs.

Heavy exposure apparently can cause enough fluid accumulation in the lungs to cause drowning.

U.S. occupational safety rules specify that, in one eight-hour day, workers must not be exposed to

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Chernenko Tells Hammer That U.S., Soviet Should Begin Weapons Talks

By Serge Schmemmann
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Konstantin U. Chernenko, the Soviet leader, said Tuesday that the Russians and the Americans should "roll up their sleeves" and start forging concrete agreements on limiting and reducing arms.

Mr. Chernenko made the statement to Armand Hammer, the chairman of Occidental Petroleum, whose history of dealings with Soviet leaders goes back to the beginning of the Soviet state. Mr. Hammer made public Mr. Chernenko's statement after meeting with him in the Kremlin.

Although Mr. Hammer had consultations at the State Department and the White House before traveling to Moscow, he said his visit was private, and that he was not speaking on behalf of President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Chernenko's statement at the meeting did not advance the Soviet-American dialogue substantially, but it was couched in terms of good will and readiness to move on arms negotiations. Last month, Washington and Moscow announced simultaneous talks after

a yearlong freeze, negotiations would resume in January at a meeting between Secretary of State George P. Shultz and the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko.

Mr. Chernenko stressed that a search must begin for "practical ways" to place controls on the spread of nuclear arms.

"There is no lack of general good will statements," he said. "You can hear them galore from statesmen in the West. But no words, even the most beautiful ones, can put a barrier in the way of the arms race. In this matter, one should roll up one's sleeves and get down to business by preparing concrete agreements on limiting and reducing armaments. Besides, time does not allow procrastination."

He added that "the necessity for decisive actions in this field is so clear, history has so ruled that the keys to this door are in the hands of our two countries."

Mr. Chernenko reiterated that the Soviet Union was prepared for "serious negotiations" and "honest agreements."

Mr. Hammer said he put two

questions to Mr. Chernenko. He asked first whether the Soviet leader would consider it "desirable" for the United States and NATO to commit themselves not to be first to use nuclear arms, something Moscow has long demanded from the West. The answer, predictably, was yes.

Washington and its European allies have declined to make a formal commitment to this effect on the grounds that it would be largely a meaningless gesture, and that in any case such an undertaking is inherent in the United Nations Charter.

Mr. Hammer then asked whether Mr. Chernenko would be agreeable to an early meeting with Mr. Reagan if the president agreed to sign an accord against the first use of nuclear arms and had it ratified by the Senate. Again Mr. Chernenko said yes, according to Mr. Hammer.

[The United States rejected on Tuesday a call for a specific pledge to refrain from being the first to use nuclear weapons. "We don't want to be the first to use any weapons, period," the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said after Mr. Hammer met with Mr. Chernenko. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

"We have always said that our weapons were purely for defensive use and that we would not be the first to use weapons of any kind at any time," Mr. Speakes said. "We have refused to specify a certain class of weapons that we would not use."

Mr. Hammer, 86, began his career of contacts with Soviet leaders when he met with Lenin. He said he presented Mr. Chernenko with gifts of original letters by Marx and Lenin.

For years, the image the United States sought to portray abroad was that of an open society in contrast to the closed nature of Communist countries. The emphasis was on light, airy, glass structures, located wherever possible on main thoroughfares, accessible to everyone. Typical of this was the elegant embassy in New Delhi that was designed by Edward Durell Stone.

But when Secretary of State George P. Shultz flew to India on Nov. 2 for Indira Gandhi's funeral, officials said, his first meeting with the embassy staff there was to register his concern at security at the exposed embassy.

And when Mr. Shultz returned to Washington a few days later, he is said to have startled his aides by opening the discussion by reporting that the embassy in New Delhi was not inviting a target.

After the explosion on Sept. 20 at the embassy in Lebanon, Mr. Shultz ordered a drive to tighten security throughout the department. And he took the lead in calling for a tougher American response to future attacks.

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Herbert Blaize and his wife, Venecia, outside their home.

U.S.-Backed Coalition Wins Grenada Election

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

ST. GEORGES, Grenada — Herbert Blaize's New National Party was declared the winner Tuesday of parliamentary elections on this Caribbean island.

The party won 14 of 15 seats in the House of Representatives. The sweeping victory by the coalition group, understood by most Grenadians to enjoy U.S. backing, represented an endorsement of the Reagan administration's invasion on Oct. 25, 1983, that crushed what remained of a Marxist-oriented revolution.

Mr. Blaize, 66, was sworn in Tuesday as prime minister and vowed to give the island's 90,000 inhabitants "that kind of security they have a right to expect."

Mr. Blaize, who concentrated his campaign on promises of stability, said at a news conference that the results represent a rejection by the Grenadian people of "postures of the extreme left or postures of the extreme right."

He promised to follow a moderate course designed to restore faith in government institutions after the abuses and eventual self-destruction of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop's leftist rule.

A revolutionary faction of Mr. Bishop's party overthrew and killed him, precipitating the U.S.-led invasion.

Mr. Blaize's main challenger, the

Grenada United Labor Party of former prime minister Eric Gairy, won the lone remaining seat. But the victor in that district, Marcel Peters, said after conferring with Mr. Gairy that he will resign because of allegations of voting irregularities.

The charges were matched by Mr. Bishop's remaining followers in the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement, which failed to gain a seat. They have accused Mr. Blaize of receiving help from the Central Intelligence Agency, apparently referring to funds provided by two private U.S. groups with ties to Republican politics and a third linked to the AFL-CIO.

Mr. Blaize dismissed the charges of irregularities as carping of "disgruntled wretches" who refused to accept defeat. He noted observers from the Organization of American States and the British High Commission for the Eastern Caribbean, on hand to guarantee fair balloting, reported no serious violations of procedure.

[President Ronald Reagan, welcoming President Jaime Lusinch of Venezuela on a state visit to Washington Tuesday, said that Mr. Blaize's victory "marks the first time that Marxist-Leninist government has been succeeded by a government that received its authority by a free election." United Press International reported.]

NATO to Upgrade Its Infrastructure

European Ministers Agree to Keep 30 Days' War Stocks

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service

BRUSSELS — NATO defense ministers agreed Tuesday on basic improvements in conventional defense that will upgrade ground equipment and increase ammunition stocks in response to U.S. criticism of the alliance's weak military infrastructure.

The new accord calls for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies to spend \$7.85 billion over the next six years building new aircraft shelters, fuel pipelines, communications and munitions dumps to enhance the ability of the United States to reinforce Europe during a military crisis.

The 14 defense ministers, representing all NATO members except France and Iceland, also affirmed that each country would strive to attain 30 days' worth of ammunition stocks for all key weapons to strengthen the alliance's capacity to fight prolonged wars without resorting to early use of nuclear weapons. Some NATO countries are said to possess stocks that would last only a week to 10 days if war broke out in Europe.

Richard N. Perle, the U.S. assistant defense secretary for international security, praised the session as "the most satisfying and most successful" that NATO defense ministers have held in recent years. He said that the new allocation represents more than double the amount NATO invested in infrastructure and ammunition during the previous six-year installment.

The plans to improve "the nuts and bolts" of the alliance's conventional forces have gained new urgency in recent months because of

a proposal by Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, to withdraw up to one third of 326,000 U.S. troops in Europe unless the allies took steps to bolster their own nuclear defenses. The Nunn initiative was narrowly defeated but fellow senators hinted that similar proposals may come before the new U.S. Congress.

Mr. Perle sought to deflate the threat of such legislation by contending that the program to upgrade infrastructure and ammunition supplies had been under consideration for more than two years and that NATO would have agreed on the plan even "without Senator Nunn's concurrence."

European officials implicitly acknowledged that the impact of Mr. Nunn's initiative was important

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INSIDE

■ Hijackers forced a Kuwait Airways Airbus with at least 155 passengers to land in Tehran and killed one hostage. Page 2.

■ Protests against South Africa apartheid by U.S. blacks are spreading. Page 3.

■ Salvadoran rebels said they are still willing to discuss a cease-fire accord. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ U.S. orders to factories fell for the third consecutive month in October. Page 9.

■ General Electric Co. of Britain said profit rose 16 percent in its fiscal first half. Page 11.

TOMORROW

A push for progress from businessmen has led to social conflict in two U.S. communities.



A Modigliani portrait was sold in London to an anonymous buyer. People, Page 16.

EC Report, Citing 'Crisis,' Urges a European Union

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

DUBLIN — The leaders of the 10-nation European Community meeting here have been told that the organization is in a "crisis" and that major changes are required for it to move toward significant political or economic integration.

A special EC committee, in an interim report issued Monday, urged the leaders to convene a conference next year to draft a treaty on European union that would establish "a true political entity with the power to take decisions in the name of all citizens."

But support for the recommendations among member countries was mixed, reflecting the quarrels that have hampered the community in recent years. Four countries, including Britain, expressed serious reservations about the proposals and affixed 30 critical footnotes to the working document.

The committee, which was asked to recommend ways to revitalize Europe, was set up at the initiative of France and West Germany at the Common Market's last leadership meeting in June.

The report from the committee, whose chairman is James Dooge, a senator from Ireland, described the community as being "in a state of crisis and suffering from serious deficiencies."

Member countries, it said, have lost ground through internal quarrels, have failed to create new jobs and technologies like those developed in the United States and Japan and are confronted with a struggle to maintain their political independence.

"Faced with these challenges," it said, "Europe must recover its faith in its own greatness and launch itself on a new venture — the setting up of a political entity."

The report urged taking a "qualitative leap" toward European union through a series of steps that would encourage common policy-making and eliminate barriers to forming unified European policies in such areas as foreign policy, security and finance.

On foreign policy, the report limited itself to calling for the creation of a permanent secretariat for political cooperation "to ensure greater continuity and cohesiveness of action."

And in matters of mutual security, the report limited itself to recommending a greater awareness among members of common interests and of the need for a commitment to jointly produce and develop new weapons systems.

The report was less hesitant in recommending changes to the community's structure, however. Acceptance of its major recommendations, the report said, would lead to "less bureaucracy in the institution" where individual members have "gained too much ground over the last 10 years."

A community rule that requires proposals to be unanimously approved should be softened, it said, because it now permits any member to effectively veto legislation with which it might disagree. The report recommended that unanimous decisions be required only when they concern "new areas of action or new accessions."

The report also urged that the powers of the European Parliament be increased. The Parliament is deemed to "obviate or overstate," it asserted, if it "continues to be restricted to a consultative role or to having cognizance of only a minor part of community expenditures."

But the report was vague on how to develop the Parliament's powers, suggesting, without elaboration, that it could supervise "cooperation in the external policy field."

The recommendation that seemed most likely to win approval suggested that the composition of the European Commission, or permanent executive body, be cut to one representative per country, which would eliminate the right of France, West Germany, Britain and Italy to have two delegates.

The reservations about the proposals came from Denmark, Greece, Ireland and Britain. In general, these countries have expressed reluctance to press for further European integration.

It was not certain how the chiefs of state would deal with the recommendations and the report's insistence on a meeting to create a European union treaty next year.

The work of the committee is still incomplete, and it will likely be asked to refine the report for the next Common Market meeting in March in Brussels.

Greece Blocks EC Wine Plan With Call for Regional Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

negotiations with Athens would continue, he and other EC leaders would pursue a solution that he said could be reached at the next EC summit, which is scheduled to be held in Brussels in March.

Diplomats in Dublin predicted that negotiations with Athens would be tough, saying there were no signs in Mr. Papandreu's statement of a willingness to compromise. The officials said that the Greek leader had promoted his aid program in every summit since the June 1983 meeting in Stuttgart.

Mr. Papandreu said he would not accept the community's enlargement unless "a full program of aid" for the Mediterranean region was adopted. He added that he would continue to use his veto threat but emphasized that he hoped a satisfactory agreement would be reached at the March summit.

[Prime Minister Felipe González

of Spain said in Madrid that "the main problems over Spanish entry seem to have been overcome despite Greece's reservations." Reuters reported. "The terms of the agreement are practically closed," he said Tuesday.

The wine agreement was viewed by summit participants as a major breakthrough for the community's efforts to restrict surplus farm production and to enable EC negotiators to present a common front to Spain and Portugal aimed at bringing their wine industries into the restrictive plan.

■ **Cheysson Appointed to EC**
Claude Cheysson, the French external relations minister, has been appointed to the European Commission, President François Mitterrand announced in Dublin on Tuesday. Mr. Mitterrand said that France was renewing the commission mandate of Jacques Delors as well as naming Mr. Cheysson.



Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko of the Soviet Union, left, and the ambassador to East Germany, Vyacheslav I. Kocheasov, at the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers' meeting.

NATO to Improve Facilities

(Continued from Page 1)

because he is widely regarded as a firm supporter of NATO.

■ **East Bloc Ministers Meet**
James Markham of the New York Times reported from Bonn: Warsaw Pact foreign ministers called Tuesday for a halt to the arms race and a return "to the tracks of détente and cooperation among states based on equal rights and advantages."

"The possibility for a turn to the better in the situation exists," the seven ministers said in a communiqué after a two-day meeting in East Berlin. They welcomed the scheduled talks next month between the Soviet foreign minister, Andrei A. Gromyko, and his American counterpart, George P. Shultz.

"The Warsaw treaty believes that from the very beginning," the

communiqué said. "There should be a clear definition of the goals and tasks of these negotiations that are intended to strengthen strategic stability and prevent a militarization of space."

The communiqué called for the outlawing of space weapons "by a reliably verifiable agreement on a bilateral or multilateral basis." It suggested, without elaboration, that the United Nations might play a role in such a treaty.

As the Warsaw Pact's first collective statement since President Ronald Reagan's re-election, the communiqué marked a sharp step away from the harsh and almost apocalyptic rhetoric that accompanied the Soviet-led campaign against the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe last year.

1,100 Feared Dead in India

(Continued from Page 1)

more than 0.02 parts of methyl isocyanate per million parts of air. This amounts to 0.05 milligrams per cubic meter. Those familiar with its industrial uses said Monday that it was usually stored in quantities not much greater than a thousand gallons.

At the New York offices of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Nick Farnick, an industrial hygienist, said that half of the rats exposed to 5 parts per million for four hours died. Even light exposures have a long-lasting effect on human beings, causing an allergic or asthmatic reaction to the slightest further exposure.

Union Carbide said it was temporarily closing part of a nearby identical pesticide plant in West Virginia while it investigated the causes of the accident in India.

"We don't know what went wrong, but it wasn't as if there were anything unusual about the plant," said Ed Van Den Amele, a spokesman for Union Carbide.

"The Union Carbide Corp. is deeply concerned about this incident," the company said in a formal statement, adding that it had sent medical personnel, technicians and senior executives of its Indian subsidiary, Union Carbide India Ltd., to the site.

The company also said it was consulting with Indian officials to determine what relief measures to offer the injured and the families of those killed.

A company spokesman, Harvey Cobert, said Union Carbide had substantial insurance to cover any lawsuits from the accident but he declined to predict whether the insurance would cover all claims from the accident.

Hijackers Take Jet to Tehran, Kill One Hostage

By Trevor Wood

Reuters

TEHRAN — Arabic-speaking hijackers forced a Kuwait Airways Airbus carrying at least 155 people to land at Tehran Airport on Tuesday and killed one hostage, security guards said. The hijackers later released a total of 44 women and children, the authorities said.

The guards gave no more details, but a crew member on an incoming Iranian flight said he had overheard the hijackers telling control tower officials they would start killing one passenger every 15 minutes, starting with Britons.

The crew member quoted the hijackers as telling the control tower: "We are against the British. As long as there is a Briton on board we will not hurt the others."

It was not known how many Britons were among those on the plane, but diplomatic sources said the pilot, whom they named as J.A.K. Clark, was British, and that there were possibly two others.

There were believed to be five hijackers on the plane, which was seized on a flight from Kuwait to Karachi, Pakistan.

About 17 hours after the plane was commandeered, following a stop at Dubai in the United Arab Emirates, no announcement had been made of any demands made by the hijackers, except one for aircraft fuel.

Security guards at the airport and the Islamic Republic News Agency, the Iranian national news agency, said one passenger had been killed and another wounded during a scuffle on board after the plane landed in Tehran.

A security guard at the airport said a man, whose identity was not given, had been shot and then kicked off the plane. The hijackers fired at the body guard on the airport runway, the man died on the way to hospital.

The other wounded passenger was not allowed to leave the plane, but the hijackers called for and received medical aid.

The news agency said the plane was standing on a side runway with all lights drawn and under heavy guard. About 20 emergency vehicles were standing by several hundred yards away.

Kuwait's chargé d'affaires in Tehran said the airport to help in negotiations with the hijackers, whose identities and motives were not known.

Iran said the plane entered Iranian airspace at 23:30 Greenwich Mean Time Monday night and that an Iranian Air Force plane had been sent to intercept it. The news agency said the plane was allowed to land about two hours later because the pilot said he was running out of fuel and the hijackers had threatened to blow up the aircraft unless it was allowed to land in Tehran.

Diplomatic sources said most of the people on the plane were Pakistanis. At least one American was also believed to be among the passengers, they added.

In Islamabad, Pakistan, the Associated Press reported that there were 127 Pakistanis on board. Among the other passengers were believed to be 28 from various unspecified countries.

Le Monde Editor Indicates He Is Resigning Post

New York Times Service

PARIS — The editor in chief of Le Monde, France's most influential daily newspaper, indicated Tuesday that he would resign after the editorial staff rejected an austerity program he had proposed to reverse the paper's decline.

André Laurens, who has held the top editorial post at Le Monde since 1982, had proposed that the newspaper sell its building on the Rue des Italiens as the first in a series of measures designed to cut costs and increase efficiency.

But at a meeting of the editorial staff late Monday night, the sale of the building was rejected by a wide margin, a move that was taken as a vote of no confidence in Mr. Laurens. The editor, in another session Tuesday, called for a meeting to be held on Dec. 20, when, according to participants at Tuesday's session, the main order of business would be the process of selecting his successor.

Le Monde is run collectively by its staff of reporters and editors, who, together with the editor in chief, own 51 percent of the stock. The rest is distributed among outside shareholders and other groups of employees.

The austerity program, which last week provoked a two-day strike at the newspaper, had already been rejected by the outside shareholders, who together own 40 percent of the stock.

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WORLD BRIEFS

House Panel Is Said to Cite Ferraro

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House Ethics Committee has decided that Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro violated the Ethics in Government Act by failing to fully disclose her personal and family finances, a congressional source said Tuesday.

The panel, however, is not recommending that the full House take any disciplinary action against the 1984 Democratic nominee for vice president, the source said.

The committee voted 8-2 at a closed meeting Monday to accept a report prepared by its staff following an investigation that began Sept. 12, the source said. It said that Ms. Ferraro, a Democrat from New York City, violated the ethics law by failing to list assets for herself and her family on the required financial disclosure forms she submitted since coming to Congress in 1979, the source said.

Meanwhile it was learned that Walter F. Mondale's campaign has agreed to return \$379,640 to the Treasury and pay a civil fine of \$18,500 for taking excess labor donations through delegate committees during the Democratic primaries. Details became public Tuesday after the Federal Election Commission sent copies of the conciliation agreement to the parties in the dispute.

Warsaw Denies Link to Beatings, Death

WARSAW (AP) — A spokesman for the Polish government said Tuesday that there was no link between the murder of a pro-Solidarity priest in October, the recent death of a Solidarity trade union activist and assaults on two other clerics.

The spokesman, Jerzy Urban, denied that the police were responsible for recent assaults on the two Roman Catholic priests, the Reverend Eugeniusz Kosciolko and the Reverend Zenon Zimek, and the death of a Solidarity activist, Stanislaw Chac, in the eastern city of Lublin.

"I want to say that the murder of the Reverend Jerzy Popieluszko, which was committed by three Interior Ministry functionaries, is an exceptional case, not one of a series of similar events," Mr. Urban said. He added that the government had ended its investigation into the priest's murder and that a secret police colonel held in the case would be indicted on charges of inspiring the crime.

Fabius Calls for Calm in Pacific Island

PARIS (Reuters) — Prime Minister Laurent Fabius of France appealed Tuesday for calm in troubled New Caledonia and said no good could come from confrontation between Europeans and native Melanesians.

Addressing the National Assembly shortly after the government's special envoy, Edgard Pisani, arrived in the South Pacific territory to try to resolve the crisis between the two communities, Mr. Fabius said: "The government wants good sense to win the day, and calm to be restored. I understand their tension but I would tell them that no good can come out of disorder and confrontation."

For the past two weeks separatist Melanesians, or Kanaks, have set up road blocks cutting off remote villages in the territory, 1,500 kilometers (1,000 miles) from Australia. Mr. Fabius said the government had decided to speed up moves to find a new status for New Caledonia. "Our concern is to move fast," he said. He said that any proposals must take into account the views of both indigenous Kanaks and European and Pacific settlers.

U.S. Is Urged to Remain in UNESCO

NEW YORK (NYT) — With the deadline approaching for a decision by the United States on whether to withdraw from UNESCO, the director of the group's UN Liaison Office, Doudou Diene, said that it would be a "dangerous miscalculation" by the administration to leave.

In a meeting with editors of The New York Times Monday, Mr. Diene said that if the United States withdrew, it would not be able to make its views felt on matters like human rights that have become sources of controversy within the organization. "If the United States participates," he said, "ideas will be discussed in a more moderate way."

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has been criticized in the West for overspending, poor management and "politicization." Critics have charged that the agency has become a forum for attacks on the United States and Israel and for support of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

For the Record

Japan and China will hold talks in Tokyo next week aimed at concluding a long-term nuclear cooperation pact, an official of Japan's Science and Technology Agency said.

The Vatican named Joaquin Navarro Valls, a Spanish surgeon and journalist, as press spokesman. Mr. Navarro, 48, replaces the Reverend Romeo Panciroli, who has been assigned to Africa.

Philippine television showed President Ferdinand E. Marcos on his feet for the first time since he disappeared from direct public view three weeks ago. Mr. Marcos was shown walking slowly across a large room. (APF)

Two people were killed and 76 injured when a passenger train ran into the back of an oil-filled tanker train Tuesday near Manchester, England, police said. (AP)

Reagan Seeks Sharp Cutback In Farmers' Price Supports

(Continued from Page 1)

and disability payments, included in a freeze of federal spending.

The farm-support changes would be part of a sweeping farm bill to be introduced next year to succeed the current 1981 act. Most advocates of the farm program concede that the government's support policy requires substantial changes. Even so, Mr. Block could encounter wide opposition to his plan from Congress and farm groups.

"It destroys the concept of the target-price system, which is the crux of our agricultural policy," said Robert Buchanan, an Oregon wheat and vegetable farmer, in a telephone interview.

Carl Schwensen, executive vice president of the National Association of Wheat Growers, said: "I think it's devastating to agriculture to have such a radical change. Incomes are already lower than they were in the Depression."

Federal farm-support payments in the 1980s have been running at double those of previous decades. They were \$11 billion in 1982, \$19 billion in 1983 and an estimated \$10 billion in 1984. The Office of Management and Budget's figures project \$14.4 billion in such spending in the 1985 fiscal year and a range of \$11 billion to \$13 billion for the three following years.

The payments support about 40 percent of farmers, those who grow such major crops as wheat, cotton, corn and other feed grains, peanuts and tobacco.

The support is chiefly in two forms. When prices of protected crops fall short of a target price set by the government, the growers are paid the difference. In another program, farmers give the government their crops for storage as collateral on loans. If the market price of the crop falls below a government-determined loan rate, the government keeps the crop and the farmer keeps the loan.

Mr. Block said the 75-percent plan would be introduced gradually to ease the effect on farmers. Each year, this support price would be established on the basis of the open world market of the previous five years. Prices rarely fall to such a level, so the system would protect farmers only in periods of the sharpest declines.

"We need to have a loan program that doesn't end up forfeiting the grain to the government," Mr. Block said.

Current price supports are designed partly to protect American farmers from competition with foreign farmers whose crops are government-subsidized and can therefore be sold at lower prices.

Mr. Block said that "I think we need a get-tough export" provision in the farm bill. "If American farmers are going to be asked to live by this market system," he said, "I think we need to have access to markets, and I think we need to counter or challenge those that are playing by unfair rules, using heavy export subsidies to take markets."

He said he would not suggest countering foreign subsidies with U.S. subsidies. Instead, he said, quotas and tariffs on imports of foreign crops might be considered.

■ **Defense Cuts Forecast**
Mr. Reagan finished an initial round of deciding where to cut domestic spending Tuesday, and White House aides indicated the next move would be to determine how much the president's planned military buildup must be trimmed to fight the federal deficit. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, refused to say outright that Mr. Reagan had embraced the idea of reducing the military budget.

The budget director, David A. Stockman, has told congressional Republicans that there is an \$8-billion target for reducing the planned increases in military spending.

■ **Jones Loses Chairmanship**
House Democrats on Tuesday turned down a bid by Representative Jim Jones of Oklahoma to retain the chairmanship of the House Budget Committee, a panel that will be in the forefront of efforts to attack federal budget deficits.

Despite Mr. Jones' urging, a party caucus voted 124-115 to keep a rule requiring members to step down from the committee after serving six years, requiring Mr. Jones and other senior members to leave the panel and setting off a scramble among at least a half dozen candidates for the post.

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Policemen in Washington arresting the comedian Dick Gregory, left, and Representative Parren J. Mitchell of Maryland, who were protesting outside the South African Embassy.

States in U.S. Increase Control of Schools

By Edward B. Fiske
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Hundreds of new laws enacted to improve the quality of elementary and secondary schools are giving states around the country increased control over public education.

State legislatures and boards of education, which for five years have been paying more of the cost of public education than local school districts, are now extending their influence to teaching and learning as well.

"We're seeing a fundamental shift in the role of the states, with respect to education," said T.H. Bell, the U.S. secretary of education.

According to the Education Commission of the States, which monitors education legislation, at least 40 states have increased the number of academic courses required for a high school diploma in the last three years, while 32 have changed curriculum standards or adopted new procedures for choosing teachers. Two dozen states have lengthened the school day or year or taken other steps to increase the amount of time students spend learning.

Forty-two have moved to improve the training or raise the certification standards of new teachers.

Many educators, politicians and business leaders welcome this state intervention, which they say will improve the ability of schools to provide the trained workers businesses need and keep the United States economically competitive with other nations.

Others fear, however, that "writing curriculum on the floor of the legislature" is unwarrantable and will undermine the longstanding tradition of local control of public schools.

"Centralization may be better for naval units, steel mills and state highway departments," said Michael Kirst, a professor of education at Stanford University. But when it comes to teaching children, he said, research shows that the most effective reforms take place "when those responsible for each school are given more responsibility rather than less."

In some states, changes have been substantial.

In Texas, the Legislature approved in August a sweeping set of changes, including detailed lists of what must be taught in specific courses at each grade. Ninth-grade English teachers, for example, must teach students how to "write persuasive discourse of a variety of types" and "recognize point of view in literary selections."

The legislation specifies how much time teachers at each grade level must spend on each subject. Kindergarten teachers, for example, must devote 20 percent of each half-day or full-day session to mathematics. Third-grade teachers must spend at least 60 minutes a



T.H. Bell

day on mathematics, 120 minutes on reading and writing and 100 minutes a week on science.

"No longer can we more than 1,100 Texas school districts be considered truly independent," Michael G. Killian, director of secondary curriculum at the Lewisville Independent School District, wrote recently. "According to state law, local boards of school trustees are now 'state officers, locally elected.'"

Kentucky has a new "educational bankruptcy" law that permits the state to take over control of school districts that do not meet certain standards, including a high school dropout rate of no more than 30 percent, maximum absentee rates of 6 percent and a maximum failure rate on basic skills tests of 15 percent.

In Arkansas, the Legislature last fall ended local discretion regarding the school calendar, class size and accreditation standards and has let local school districts know that if they fail to comply by 1987 they will be consolidated with other districts.

Florida has a new law to "raise achievement in secondary education." In addition to standard changes such as stiffer graduation requirements, it now requires local districts to obtain prior approval of any experimental courses and to provide the State Education Department with written explanations if they choose textbooks not on the state's approved list.

The U.S. Constitution leaves responsibility for public education to the states, which in practice have delegated it to the nearly 16,000 local school districts. In the 1970s, after court challenges to primary reliance on local property taxes to finance public education, states began supplying more and more of the funds for public education, mainly through subsidies to poorer districts.

According to the National Center for Educational Statistics, the

percentage of the costs of education borne by states grew from 38.3 in 1972 to 48.3 in 1983. Over the same period the local contribution fell from 52.8 percent to 44.6 percent, while the federal role decreased from 8.9 percent to 7.1 percent.

In the late 1970s, the state role in public education also was enhanced by new legislation and regulations requiring local school districts to provide increased services to handicapped and other special groups of students, and by the movement to achieve "minimum competency" among students.

This movement led to requirements by more than two-thirds of the states that students pass tests or otherwise demonstrate their command of basic reading and calculating skills before receiving a high school diploma.

In several states, most notably California, taxpayer revolts led to limits on local spending. As a result, the states began providing a greater proportion of funds for education and other services.

But the growing movement for educational change in the 1980s has dramatically intensified the trend toward state control, extending it for the first time into curriculum and related areas.

"The new focus of state policy-making is no longer on peripheral groups, such as the handicapped or minority students," said Mr. Kirst. "Instead, it is aimed at the core of instructional policy, including what should be taught, how it should be taught, and who should teach it."

While virtually all states have become more aggressive in promoting educational quality, the extent to which this represents a shift of power from the local to the state level varies considerably.

The Board of Regents in New York has long played a strong role in setting educational standards, so the changes inherent in the Action Plan relate more to details than to principles.

In many other states, however, especially across the South and in border states such as Kentucky, the shift of authority from local to state officials has been both dramatic and far-reaching.

In some cases the new mandates have not only intensified the trend toward statewide financing of pub-

lic education but also have led to qualitative changes as well. In Florida, where the state share has risen from 51 percent in 1978 to 54 percent last year, the percentage of funds given for specific purposes such as extended day programs, has grown from 8 percent in 1980 to 13 percent this year and is expected to keep rising.

"The idea that the state's just going to throw money into a program and a district can do what they want to — they don't do that anymore," said Richard Hinds, director of the budget for the Dade County School System.

In the final analysis, complaints about the shift in power revolve around allegations that state legislatures are moving into areas that are properly those of professional educators.

Apartheid Protests Spreading in U.S.

Official Denies Reagan's South Africa Policy Is Ineffective

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Protests against South Africa's apartheid policies spread nationwide Tuesday as demonstrations were held or planned in major cities nationwide.

The protests spread as the Reagan administration described as "rubbish" assertions by critics that its policy has been ineffective in changing the system of racial separation enforced by South Africa's white-minority government.

Picketing and arrests have become an afternoon ritual at the South African Embassy in Washington, and organizers of the anti-apartheid protest said Monday that 12 other cities would be holding such daily demonstrations in the days to come.

Demonstrations were held Tuesday in Washington, Los Angeles, New York, Boston, Houston, Seattle and Chicago.

On Monday, Representative Parren J. Mitchell, Democrat of Maryland, became the latest congressman arrested outside the South African Embassy in Washington as the protest there entered its third week.

"I don't want my country stained with the filth that dominates the government of South Africa," Mr. Mitchell said. "I think my country needs to hang its head in shame."

Among those arrested with Mr. Mitchell were Dick Gregory, the comedian and activist, and Joslyn N. Williams, president of the Greater Washington Central Labor Council.

Representative Ronald V. Dellums, Democrat of California and

Representative John Conyers Jr., Democrat of Michigan, were arrested in earlier protests.

In New York on Monday, four black leaders were arrested, including David M. Dinkins, the city clerk of New York. They were taken into custody as they attempted to present a list of demands at the South African consulate.

Since Nov. 21, when several prominent blacks were arrested and jailed for staging a sit-in at the embassy in Washington, the protest has grown in size and attracted media attention. Arrested there were Walter E. Fauntroy, the District of Columbia congressional delegate, Mary Frances Berry, a U.S. Civil Rights Commission member, and Randall Robinson, executive director of TransAfrica, a lobbying group that is coordinating the anti-apartheid protest.

Drawing on the lessons and tactics of the U.S. civil rights movement in the 1960s, black leaders said they were now determined to help spread change abroad and to safeguard hard-won gains at home.

Organizers said they began the embassy protests and arrests out of concern that President Ronald Reagan's re-election — and what they regard as his tacit cooperation with South Africa's apartheid policies — has led to increased repression of South African trade unions and other blacks. (UPI, NYT)

U.S. Sees Change

Francis X. Clines of The New York Times reported from Washington.

The Reagan administration, re-

acting to the protests, said Monday that change had slowly been taking place in that country's racial situation as a result of U.S. policies.

After conferring with Mr. Reagan at the White House, Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, said: "Let's be very clear. Constructive engagement is not an embracing of any status quo."

"I would say that the description of our policy as ineffective is rubbish," Mr. Crocker said, "and I also think there's a considerable degree of lack of information and a misunderstanding as to what it is we stand for. Many things we're doing in the region are not things we can talk about in terms of press conferences."

Constructive engagement is the term the administration gives to its method of dealing with South Africa in diplomatic channels, without the economic sanctions proposed by some critics.

Mr. Crocker said the administration supported the right of Americans to demonstrate peacefully for their views. "We share that concern," he said, saying that Mr. Reagan considered apartheid "repugnant" and had "pulled no punches" in opposing it.

"If anything," he said, "we have been adding to the ferment that has been taking place within the white community of South Africa." He said there was "a significant amount of pressure" in the administration's South Africa policy that went beyond "verbal protest." He declined to be more specific.

Westmoreland Denies Pressure to Slant Reports

By M.A. Farber
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — General William C. Westmoreland has denied that his superiors directly pressured him in 1967 to show that the war in Vietnam was being won, but he said President Lyndon B. Johnson wanted "hard facts" illustrating such progress.

Under cross-examination Monday during his \$120-million libel suit against CBS in Federal District Court in Manhattan, the general also testified that he disagreed with, or could not recall, a number of books and newspaper and magazine articles that criticized his performance as commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam between 1964 and 1968.

As General Westmoreland's testimony nears a close, CBS lawyers are trying to demonstrate that he cannot claim damages to his reputation because it was already extensively tarnished by the time the network aired the 1982 special report that prompted the suit.

David Boies, the principal lawyer for CBS, asked the general on Monday whether he was aware in 1967 of any pressure or request from his "chain of command, from the Joint Chiefs, the secretary of defense, up to the White House, to show progress in winning the war."

Ad Nearly Drove Him To Tears, Falwell Says

The Associated Press

ROANOKE, Virginia — The Reverend Jerry Falwell, testifying Tuesday in his \$45-million lawsuit against Hustler magazine, said that an advertising parody depicting him as an inebriated drunkard nearly drove him to tears.

Mr. Falwell, founder of the Moral Majority, was the first witness in his U.S. District Court trial against Hustler, the publisher Larry Flynt and Flynt Distributing Co.



General Westmoreland, then commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam, with President Lyndon B. Johnson in 1968.

that he did not set any limit on enemy strength reports.

"To impose a ceiling that would disregard intelligence that contravenes such a ceiling would definitely be improper," he said. "Certainly, there was no ceiling. I couldn't have cared less whether there was a few more of this or a few less of that."

Earlier, he had said that he removed the enemy's battle-based, self-defense units from the order of battle in 1967 because they had no offensive military capability.

Mr. Boies introduced excerpts from a 1976 book by Nguyen Cao Ky, who was vice president of South Vietnam in late 1967, that said the general "must have known all about the strength of the impending attack" that became the 1968 Tet offensive.

"I am convinced the White House did not, but that was for a very good reason," Mr. Ky wrote. "It was clear that some of the American leaders in Saigon deliberately issued a string of lies to the White House, in an effort to maintain the impression that the Ameri-

Time Writer Says Sharon Should Abandon Politics

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — A Time magazine correspondent has testified that he thinks that Ariel Sharon's continued presence in government is a sign that "something is rotten in the state of Israel."

The correspondent, David Halvay, an Israeli citizen, continued to testify Monday as a "hostile witness" in Mr. Sharon's \$50-million libel trial against Time Inc. Mr. Halvay said he thought that Mr. Sharon "should hide, stay away from politics" after an Israeli commission found him indirectly responsible for the 1982 massacre of Palestinians in Beirut.

Mr. Sharon was removed as defense minister on the recommendation of the commission, which reported its findings in February 1983. He remained in the cabinet, however, and, when a new government came to power last summer, was appointed minister of industry.

On Monday, Mr. Sharon sat in a front-row seat as Mr. Halvay spoke with emotion about Mr. Sharon's political resurrection, the uncovering of Jewish terrorists accused of killing Arabs and other trends the correspondent said are "corrupting my society."

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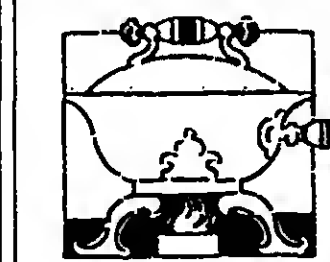
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Baghdad Connection

Iraq, not alone, broke off diplomatic ties with the United States in 1967 on the basis of a fabricated Arab charge that American (and British) planes had joined Israeli forces in the war against Arabs. On Nov. 26 those ties were formally resumed, with the impulse on Iraq's side coming chiefly from its requirements in its continuing four-year war with Iran. The political arc thus described, from Arab rejection of Washington to Arab cultivation of Washington, is a useful reproof to the careless talk one often hears to the effect that American policy in Israel, Lebanon and so forth is continually undercutting U.S. interests in the Middle East.

The fact is that for all its numerous missteps and frustrations, the United States remains a more or less welcome part of the political scene in the area. It is seen as a principal economic player, as a patron of Arab regimes under one or another form of radical or Soviet pressure and as the one country with enough access and interest on both sides of the Israeli-Palestinian divide to become somehow a mediator. U.S. policy often disappoints America's Arab friends, but the U.S. role remains a key, Iraq, which long denied itself the full benefits of normal relations, has just underlined the point.

It is clear enough why Iraq is back. It professes to be holding its own against Iran, in a war that Iraq started at a moment of internal Iranian distraction. But a huge foreign army

is on Iraq's soil. Iraqi shipping is exposed and Iran's strain of Islamic fundamentalism is still a live threat. The fall of the shah, the chosen American favorite in the Gulf region, removed what Iraq saw as the fundamental anti-Iraq tilt of U.S. policy, but in Baghdad's view there is much more that America could do. Right now, for instance, it wants to draw Americans into further measures to isolate Iran and reduce its access to foreign arms.

To win a welcome in Washington the regime has been willing to tone down some of the cruder aspects of its policy — open support of international terrorism, use of poison gas, the special passion of its opposition to the existence of Israel. But torture of political suspects goes on, international organizations report.

What is in it for the United States? U.S. diplomacy in the Middle East is in a phase not so much of grand plans as of feeling out new currents. With the Baghdad link, America gets to identify more closely with an Arab cause, the war against Iran; with the Arab regimes of Egypt, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, which are friendly to Iraq and the most open to Western ways; and with one of the few countries able to balance off Syria's bid for dominance in the Arab world. If the United States as yet has no clear strategy, at least it is coming into a better position to play a useful regional role.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Change walks on cat's feet in the Middle East, and a hundred careful steps brought Iraq's foreign minister, Tariq Aziz, to the White House last week. Cumulatively, something significant is afoot. A stalemate war with Iran has impelled Iraq to befriend Arab moderates and somewhat to temper its hostility to Israel. Now Iraq and the United States are reopening embassies, but since 1967, acknowledging a new, mutual recognition without illusions — and without taking Iraq's side in the war it began. But neutrality is not indifference. The best outcome to a bad war would be a no-war settlement. Iraq needs to abandon its territorial claims, Iran needs to abandon efforts to get Iraq's Shiites to overthrow their Sunni rulers and establish a second Islamic Republic, this time in Baghdad.

Alarm over that prospect turned to panic last year when it began to appear that Iran's human-wave assaults might succeed. But Iraq's president, Saddam Hussein, found an important friend in France, which provided the warplanes that equalized the battle. At one desperate point Iraq apparently resorted to chemical weapons — a breach of treaty prop-

Reagan on the Deficit

An interview published in The Washington Times last Thursday gives an unvarnished description of President Reagan's visceral convictions about the budget. Since the daily reports on the internal budget debate are being filtered through his staff, it is useful to keep in mind the distinction between the publicly expressed views of the White House as an institution and the personal opinions of its principal tenant. In the end, it is safe to say, these personal views are likely to be controlling.

Through the campaign and since, Mr. Reagan has become increasingly adamant in his opposition to any tax increase. Defending the 1981 tax cut, the great political triumph of his first term, is clearly his top priority in economic policy. What about the budget deficit? The Washington Times's editors asked him, and he replied: "The deficit is a result. What you have to get at is the problem, and that is government is spending too much and it's spending too big a share of the private sector." So the second-term priority is to get spending down. It is high public spending that causes trouble, he believes — not, he implies, the deficit itself.

Our own view is precisely the opposite: that the deficit will make enormous trouble for America if they continue to run unchecked.

Other Opinion

Tamil Terrorism in Sri Lanka

President Junius Jayawardene is facing the most serious security threat since he came to power. Once again it is a case of too little too late, and the occasional brutality by the security forces has not helped. The government has put forward proposals for reform, including strengthening the local government system, but nothing is now going to satisfy the men of violence. Mr. Jayawardene must somehow manage to suppress Tamil terrorism at its

source. And there must be no recurrence of the appalling bloodletting of the summer of 1983.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

For Reagan, Against UNESCO

President Reagan should go ahead and withdraw from UNESCO, which has become hopelessly inefficient, wasteful and biased against free institutions. That misguided organization's loss would be press freedom's gain.

—The Knoxville (Tennessee) News-Sentinel.

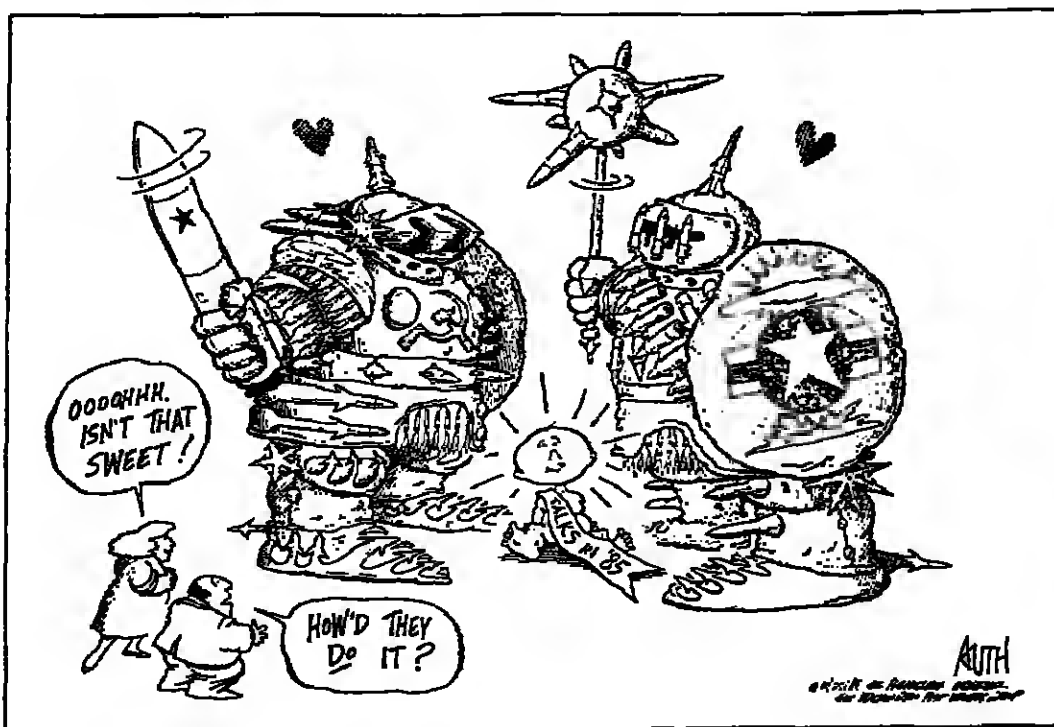
FROM OUR DEC. 5 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Fleets Need Something to Do

PARIS — A lecture was given at the Sorbonne [on Dec. 4] by Signor Tullio Giordano, of Rome, on the subject of international law in naval warfare. One of his themes was the question of capture of belligerent merchant ships. He studied the effects of a hypothetical war between Great Britain and Germany. The inviolability of the belligerent's merchant shipping being recognized by both countries, the two fleets, having no other secondary duties to perform, would seek a decisive battle in order to gain command of the sea. Signor Giordano drew a picture of a "stake-out" battle in which at least 50,000 men would be killed. Far better, he said, would be to recognize the right of belligerents to capture the enemy's merchant ships. The fleets would then refuse a pitched battle in the early stage of the war.

1934: Arms Control Was 'Sabotaged'

WASHINGTON — To show that foreign munition firms, with the support of American companies, were successful in sabotaging a proposal before the League of Nations in 1925 to control the manufacture and traffic in arms, Senator Gerald P. Nye, chairman of the Senate investigating committee, brought in the name of Herbert Hoover [on Dec. 4] and said that as Secretary of Commerce he had aided American interests in their efforts. The Senator, after charging that American concerns cooperated with a Belgian firm in frustrating the Geneva proposal, told the committee that Mr. Hoover in 1925 told American arms manufacturers it was important that the American delegation know their views. The Senator read a letter from one company saying that Mr. Hoover's action had prevented adoption of agreements.



Star Wars: Unattainable, Harebrained, Staggering

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — Galloping out of the prestigious thickets of Foreign Affairs magazine, the Gang of Four has struck again.

Its previous ride had been in pursuit of a policy of "no first use" of nuclear weapons. Given their identities — McGeorge Bundy, national security adviser to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson; George Kennan, the celebrated Soviet expert; former Defense Secretary Robert McNamara; Gerard Smith, the veteran arms control negotiator — it stirred a lot of dust, although no change in policy. The Gang members themselves were more than a little ambivalent.

Not so this time. With no ifs or buts, they have pretty nearly devastated President Reagan's cherished Strategic Defense Initiative, better known as "star wars."

Mr. Reagan's plan promises nothing less than an outright defense against nuclear weapons and an end forever to the threat of nuclear war. He would make nuclear weapons "impotent and obsolete" by first developing a U.S. defense and then sharing the secrets with the Soviets.

With stunning unanimity, the Gang makes a compelling case for the proposal — now far advanced, with a recommended \$26-billion first installment for research and development, a timetable and Ronald Reagan's name and prestige inextricably

tied to it — is a "dream" and an "act of folly" that "cannot be achieved."

There lies the real significance of the latest strike by the Gang of Four. They are not talking about an arguable element of nuclear strategy. They are attacking a fundamental and revolutionary transformation of nuclear policy with profound implications for the pursuit of arms control. And they are doing so with arguments that were readily available to Mr. Reagan in early 1983 — if he had put the proposition to the same sort of rigorous test by responsible people on his own staff, in the bureaucracy, in the scientific community.

The awful truth, and a telling commentary on his presidential style, is that he had no proposal worked out when he first floated the idea almost casually in a speech devoted to other, known quantities in his military program. He had only a faint, personal vision of a nuclear-free world.

The Gang of Four's denunciation of "star wars" is withering. To work at all, a nuclear defense system would have to work perfectly: "A very few nuclear weapons, exploding on or near population centers, would be hideously too many." But "not one of Mr. Reagan's technical advisers claims that any such level of protection is attainable," including the offi-

cial in charge of the program. Thus, "the inescapable reality is that there is literally no hope that 'star wars' can make nuclear weapons obsolete."

Thus, by embarking on the effort with such fanfare the president is guaranteeing a Soviet counteroffensive. The net result can only be a "large-scale expansion of both offensive and defensive systems on both sides."

More than enough authorities agree with this view to guarantee big trouble when Congress gets down to voting on the huge sums of money the president is seeking — the more so, given the enormous popular appeal of a nuclear-bomb-free world.

But the problem the president has created for himself only begins at home. The SDI is now inescapably an arms control issue with the Soviets, certain to be a top priority when Secretary of State George Shultz sits down with Andrei Gromyko next month to talk about how to proceed with the stalled nuclear arms talks.

"The Soviets will want to stop SDI cold," says one administration arms control expert. But any effort to negotiate away projects still in the stage of research and development raises awesome problems of verification.

The more likely outcome, the Gang of Four and other authorities argue, is the breakdown of the existing anti-

Poland: Gloom Is Deep, But Farmers Might Help

By Flora Lewis

WARSAW — As things now stand, the circle of Polish prospects is disappointingly closed.

The nation is openly and almost totally divided between "us," the people, and "them," the regime, with scarcely any points of contact except high in the hierarchy of the Catholic Church. And that contact is being eroded by the torture of priests, almost certainly a deliberate provocation by elements in the police who would like to push the government to avoid reliance on widespread use of force and state terrorism.

There is no sign that Moscow is behind this provocation.

On the contrary, the Kremlin appears to support General Wojciech Jaruzelski's efforts to keep calm — except, and it is a crucial exception, to the point of pouring in economic

aid as it did in Hungary after 1956 and Czechoslovakia after 1968.

Whether General Jaruzelski can crack down on the hard-line forces trying to press him toward their brutal policy is being argued. He probably does have the power, but if he uses it he risks enfeebling his regime without winning support or trust from the disaffected public.

Without some sense of hope, the people will not work well enough to reverse the ever-downward trend of the economy. A secret government report, insiders said, has shown that the economic crisis is even worse than was realized and is still deepening. But there is such an atmosphere of doom that nobody is paying much attention to the longer term.

Only by reviving the economy and offering assurance that living standards will recover can the regime extract real effort from the people under its existing policies. The stick will not drive them to anything but apathy, and there are no carrots at hand.

In this dreadful gloom for Poland, there is but one glimmer. It is the proposal for a church-backed agricultural foundation. Negotiations on the details have been going on for more than a year and are nearly completed. But there has been no political decision, and hope is ebbing.

When the foundation was first suggested, there was an ambitious goal of \$2 billion to be collected in the West and provided directly to Poland's private farmers to increase their capacity to produce. But now the offer is to start with \$28 million in pilot projects for 15 months. A five-year, \$1.8-billion program is planned to follow, but with no guarantees that the money will be available.

Polish officials, who were tempted by the aroma of \$2 billion to swallow the anathema of direct Western aid to private Polish agriculture behind the government's back, now sneer that being asked to start with a pittance is an insult. "It isn't even enough to set up the bureaucracy," said one. That mentality, the habit of thought that sees the bureaucracy as the first big gain, the egg from which all else must grow, is precisely what has been driving Poland down for two generations. It evidently has not changed.

But the importance of the proposal is that it would avoid bureaucratic controls and fund vital self-help projects, such as water supplies, mechanization, storage and repair stations. No money would be distributed, only goods from abroad. They would be sold for local currency to create a counterpart fund that would support further services. It makes good sense to test efficacy first in selected, promising areas.

Agriculture is at the heart of Poland's problems. The workers' upheavals have almost always been about food supplies. After the 1956 outbreak the regime was forced to abandon collectivization. But until recently it deliberately squeezed independent peasants who farm 75 percent of the land, in hope that they would quit and be communized. That policy has been revoked, but the coffers are empty and long-delayed investment is essential.

More immediate than practical effects of the church-backed plan, which will take time to be realized, is the psychological uplift it would give, perhaps enough to make people feel that the vicious circle is to be broken and it is worth buckling down.

But for the regime that means releasing control of a key economic sector and letting a third of Poland's people feel that their fate depends not only on Warsaw's will. What would look like a gleam of hope to the people may well look to the rulers like a distant but ominous cloud.

Still, they are Polish nationalists as well as Communists. If they can raise their eyes beyond the deadlock they have created, they will see that the country's future must also be served. It is to be hoped, especially in this period of incidents designed to provoke even more troubles, that General Jaruzelski will make the decision open to him and agree to let the fund start work. Things are so bad that small steps can make a big difference.

The New York Times.

Soviet Defectors: Soon a Letter From the Kolkhoz

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — "We're going back because of our families. We believe everything will be all right."

That was stated before the departure from London of Igor Rykhov and Oleg Khilan, the first Soviet deserters from Afghanistan to receive asylum in a Western country. The first part of the statement is probably true, the second probably not.

Other Red Army deserters in Afghanistan, when caught, have been promptly executed by firing squad in front of their units. These two young men not only deserted but willingly gave out interviews to Western media, including Radio Liberty. They painted a somber picture of the Red Army in Afghanistan, including looting, plunder and a scorched earth policy.

Yermak Lukianov, a Red Army soldier of Belgian origin, was shot for deserting in World War II. He faced a firing squad 40 years after the war.

The Kremlin may keep Mr. Rykhov and Mr. Khilan alive as part of an effort to convince Soviet deserters in Afghanistan to come home or at least keep quiet in the West.

Meanwhile, the psychological operation has been expertly handled.

It is no secret that the families of deserters become hostages of the Soviet state. The wife of a defector loses her job, their children are thrown out of school and all members of the family are persecuted.

In the case of Arkady Shevchenko, a former assistant secretary-general of the United Nations, his wife was found a "suicide" in Moscow a few days after he defected from his post.

In the present case, after receiving no news from their families for more than two years, the two deserters in London received letters from them within a few days of one another. Both letters pleaded for the young men to return home. One of the letters, ostensibly mailed from a kolkhoz near Krasnodar in the Caucasus, reached London in only seven days. Letters to London from Moscow usually take two weeks to arrive.

The two young men were seen completely drunk and sobbing in a London street before meeting a representative of a Soviet commercial mission in a pub. They are now back in the Soviet Union, and one hopes that they are with their families.

Last August, a Soviet journalist, Oleg Bitov, who had defected to Britain a year earlier, reappeared in Moscow to be with his family. He accused the British of having kidnapped him. But if Mr. Bitov was kidnapped, it was more likely by the KGB.

In 1979, Vladimir Chyessynas, a Lithuanian Olympic medal winner as a canoeist, defected to West Germany. In September of that year he reappeared in Moscow and told in an interview with the Literary Gazette much the same story that Mr. Bitov is reciting now — that he had been dragged by Western secret agents, taken to an unknown site and forced to make anti-Soviet statements.

Like Mr. Bitov, Mr. Chyessynas was writing a book while in the West. Like Mr. Bitov, he did not have the time to finish it. Five years before Mr. Bitov, Mr. Chyessynas declared that he had returned to Russia by his own means and preferred not to discuss them. A few weeks after this interview Mr. Chyessynas was found dead and declared a suicide.

The high point in this pattern of "family reunions" was the return to

Russia last month of Svetlana Alliluyeva, Stalin's last living child. An American citizen, she said she had returned to Moscow to see her children and grandchildren and to get her Soviet citizenship back after an exile of 17 years, two marriages and two books in the West.

Whatever the motives and the real circumstances in these cases — Mr. Bitov was apparently kidnapped; Svetlana was unhappy in the West; the two deserters seem to have been manipulated by the KGB — the British secret services are guilty of a curious series of blunders.

An important defector like Mr. Bitov, a senior civil servant in the propaganda system and linked to the KGB, would normally be given a new identity, a new face if necessary, and would remain under the protection of secret agents. But Mr. Bitov and the others were able to leave Britain before anyone realized it.

A British journalist wrote that Mr. Bitov had been allowed to "swim free" in the Moscow River, perhaps. Most of the traffic is in the other direction, of course, such as the East Germans who seek refuge in West Germany while awaiting the right to go West. Soviet deserters to the West in the first eight months of this year include artists, four athletes, a senior Estonian civil servant, merchant marine officers, diplomats, a KGB colonel, a Soviet soldier based in East Germany and four deserters in Afghanistan. Will they be getting letters from their kolkhozes?

International Herald Tribune.

For a Better UNESCO, Step Outside

By Henry E. Catto Jr.

WASHINGTON — Theodore Roosevelt urged America to "speak softly and carry a big stick." Ronald Reagan's corollary seems to be "use that stick to rap knuckles." Nowhere has this policy worked better than in the dusty recesses of the United Nations.

The flamboyance of the General Assembly seems a long way from the quiet activities of UN specialized agencies, but in two of these, the International Labor Organization and the UN Educational, Social and Cultural Organization, dramatic events have taken place.

The ILO, a unique agency composed of representatives of government, labor and business, aims for "the creation of more jobs in a climate of sound industrial relations, based on full respect for basic human rights and freedoms." But in recent years those goals, fully supported by the U.S. government, the labor movement and the business community, have played second fiddle to more political ones.

Part of the problem arose when the Soviet Union joined in 1954. Communists fudge distinctions between labor, employers and government, so the ILO's uniqueness was put to a test; the East bloc moved quickly to distort its original thrust. The autonomy of workers' and employers' groups was attacked. Soviet violations of conventions on freedom of association were ignored. Political polemics raged and committee packing with East-bloc members was attempted.

Polarization took place in 1974 in another area when Arab and African states, with gleeful Soviet support, condemned Israel for alleged racism and discrimination, without waiting for the results of an investigation into the matter, thus shattering the concept of due process.

In 1975 the PLO was admitted as an observer, and U.S. patience, with AFL-CIO President George

Meany as its god, ran out. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, in accord with ILO procedures, sent a letter of intent to withdraw within two years unless changes were made. In 1977 President Carter took America — and its 25-percent budget contribution — out.

Results were quick in coming. No bureaucratic international or otherwise, likes to see his empire crumble. In 1978 the ILO criticized the Czechs for discrimination in employment. In 1979 it questioned the Soviets on human rights violations. Secret ballots were adopted in certain ILO proceedings. An anti-Israel, Arab-sponsored resolution was defeated in 1978 and none was introduced in 1979.

Although the organization was scarcely perfect, by May 1980 the United States felt sufficiently satisfied to rejoin, remaining vigilant against any new deviation. To date, this judgment seems justified, particularly in light of the fact that the Poles have recently announced their intention to withdraw in the face of ILO criticism of violations of freedom of association.

In UNESCO's case, the United States criticized its statist approach to development; the extraneous politicization of almost every subject dealt with; its blatant disregard for the opinions of the Western democracies, which provide more than 70 percent of its budget; irregularities in its bureaucracy. The object of most attention was UNESCO's attacks on freedom of the press, with its calls for licensing of journalists and its vision of news media as governmental lapdogs.

In December 1983 Washington gave notice of intent to withdraw. Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow tried to pass this off as an isolated, typically Reaganite action.

But when Britain recently decided to join the United States it was a stunning blow. The two nations contribute about a third of the UNESCO budget. Proponents of a strong approach have now been reinforced, the likelihood of other countries joining is increased and the hope for reform is strengthened.

One fact has been overlooked: The United States intends to spend its UNESCO monies on projects in other agencies such as the UN Development Program and the Organization of American States, where overhead (80 percent at UNESCO) is less and the dollar goes further.

Some critics of the U.S. and British moves say that if you do not play in the UNESCO game you cannot influence the organization. Others say that the Third World countries will become angry and will thwart reforms out of pique.

Lane Kirkland, current AFL-CIO president, feels there is "nothing wrong with objecting when your own money is used to subvert human values you stand for." And Jean Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, feels that at both the ILO and UNESCO, "organizations were twisted to serve values antithetical to their own charters and to human freedom." She adds: "The ILO experience demonstrates that U.S. departure from a UN organization isn't necessarily forever. ILO reforms returned it to its original purpose."

It seems clear that willingness to stand up for principle and call a halt to hypocrisy pays. It is not only emotionally satisfying. It works.

The writer, a contributing editor to the Washington Journalism Review, is a former Reagan administration official. From 1976 to 1977 he was U.S. ambassador to the European Office of the United Nations. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

UNESCO and M'Bow

With reference to the report published in your Dec. 3 issue under the title "A UNESCO, Some Dissent," I am writing to you to inform you that the Latin American and Caribbean Group at UNESCO has not received any request for support by UNESCO's director-general, Amadou Mahtar M'Bow, after the notice given by the government of the United Kingdom of its decision to withdraw from the organization. Nor has the group pronounced itself on this matter until now.

G. PUTZEYS ALVAREZ, Ambassador, Permanent Delegate, Chairman of the Latin American and Caribbean Group, Paris.

The editorial "A Reprieve for UNESCO" (Nov. 27) is a welcome addition to the debate. However, one point needs clarification. The wording implies that I am doggedly pursuing the continuation in office of Director-General Amadou Mahtar M'Bow. I reluctantly have arrived at exactly the opposite conclusion. Mr. M'Bow is the problem.

Owen Harries, the Australian diplomat who served as his country's ambassador to UNESCO in 1982-83, said recently that "fundamental reform is not compatible with the continuance in office of the man most responsible for bringing UNESCO to the brink of disaster." Ambassador Harries's view is widely held privately by a broad range of diplomats in and around UNESCO.

JAMES H. SCHEUER, U.S. Representative, Washington.

Nicaraguan Questions

The question should not have been whether MIG fighters were arriving in Nicaragua from the Soviet Union, but rather this: What is the right to dictate to another country what weapons it may or may not import? The United States is the world's foremost arms-pusher. And it has taught the Nicaraguans well. Learning from the bludgeoning of Chile and Grenada, Nicaragua is wise to give itself every possible defense.

STEPHEN WOHL, Rockaway Beach, New York.

Hypocritical Arguments

The Baby Face case indeed raises many perplexing ethical questions, but I do not think a significant one is "man's right to murder animals for the alleged benefit of human beings," as stated in a letter from Dennis B. Stuart (Nov. 27) and suggested with remarkable frequency in other comment on the controversy.

The sincerity of such arguments could be taken more seriously if we were assured that their proponents do not eat meat, wear furs, use leather, feed their pets commercial pet food, spray mosquitoes or poison rats. The argument for humane treatment of animals in medical and other experiments is weakened by wholesale and almost certainly hypocritical assertions of animal rights.

Even most vegetarians participate in the already accepted destruction of the once native animal population of farmlands, and in the extermination of rodent and insect "pests."

GERALD E. DIXON, Prangins, Switzerland.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
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International Herald Tribune, 131 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald), Cables Herald Paris.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer
Asia Headquarters: 24-34 Hennessy Rd., Hong Kong. Tel.: 2-385618. Telex: 61170.
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robert Macdonald, 42 Long Acre, London, W.C2E 9LT. Tel.: 636-4802. Telex: 620209.
S.A. (capital of 1,000,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 713021) 116, Commission Paritaire No. 6137.
U.S. subscription: \$280 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.
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Salvadoran Rebels Still Willing to Discuss Truce

Guerrilla Leader Rejects Accusations Of Intransigence on Cease-Fire Pact

By Richard J. Meislin
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — A member of the political-diplomatic commission of the Salvadoran rebels said that the rebels remained willing to discuss the possibility of a cease-fire "for whatever period" with the Salvadoran government.

Hector Quieli made the statement Monday in discussing the negotiations Friday between the Salvadoran government and the rebels. He was responding to government charges that guerrilla intransigence had led to only a limited agreement to allow free movement on highways during the Christmas season.

Mr. Quieli appeared at a news conference with Salvadoran Samayoa and Oscar Acevedo, two other rebel leaders.

Mr. Acevedo said that a shortage of time at the talks prevented the achievement of a broader cease-fire, asserting that the government had sought "an enormous package of concessions that would have paralyzed all military activity."

The three guerrilla leaders also assailed President José Napoleón Duarte's proposal for a general amnesty and for the rebels to lay down their arms and participate in a democratic political process.

"According to Duarte there is already democracy in El Salvador," said Mr. Samayoa. "According to us this is not true."

The opposition leaders acknowledged that their own plan, which Mr. Duarte has publicly rejected, varied in form rather than in substance from proposals they have been making for the last three years. While it would be carried out in three stages, the plan still envisions a new government, a new constitution and a reorganization of the armed forces.

Friday's talks, which took place in the Catholic Church retreat at Ayagualo, 10 miles (16 kilometers) south of San Salvador, were the second held by the two sides in the Central American country's five-year-old war.

Mr. Samayoa said that unlike the earlier talks at La Palma, held in an atmosphere of a public outpouring of hopes for peace, last week's talks had "little romanticism and a lot of realism."

[Meanwhile, in El Salvador, military officials said Monday that at least 42 soldiers were killed Sunday in a guerrilla attack on a village 30 miles southeast of the capital. Reuters reported. The officials said the attack was one of the heaviest blows to the army in months.]

■ **U.S. Visa for D'Aubuisson**
Earlier, Philip Taubman of The New York Times reported from Washington.

The State Department said Monday that it had approved a visa for Roberto d'Aubuisson, the Salvadoran rightist leader, to visit the United States this week.

Mr. d'Aubuisson, who ran un-

successfully for president of El Salvador this year, is expected to attend a dinner in Washington Tuesday organized in his honor by several conservative political organizations. He is scheduled to speak at Georgetown University on Wednesday.

The visit will be Mr. d'Aubuisson's second to Washington this year. Before the first visit in June, the Reagan administration had denied several requests by Mr. d'Aubuisson to visit the United States because he was linked to assassination squads.

Last month, the State Department denied permission to four Salvadoran women to travel to Washington to receive the Robert F. Kennedy Prize for their human rights work.

Administration officials said at the time that the visa requests had been denied because the women, members of an organization called Committee of Mothers and Relatives of Political Prisoners Disappeared and Murdered in El Salvador, had taken part in unspecified acts of violence.



Salvadoran soldiers remove the body of one of the 42 troops killed in a rebel attack southeast of San Salvador.

Tamil Rebels Are Said to Kidnap 9 As Violence Escalates in Sri Lanka

The Associated Press

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Tamil separatist guerrillas kidnapped nine people and blew up an army jeep in northern Sri Lanka, the government said Tuesday.

The rebel activity marked further escalation in the guerrilla war for a separate state that has claimed more than 150 lives in the past week.

The nine hostages were kidnapped Monday night after a guerrilla bomb attack on a trail near Chunnakam in the northern Jaffna district, said the national security minister, Lalith Athulathmudali.

He said that the hostages included one journalist and several workers at a government cement factory. He did not identify them but indicated they belonged to the majority Sinhalese community.

A Marxist guerrilla group called the Tamil Eelam Liberation Army claimed responsibility in two notes delivered to the chief provincial administrator in Jaffna.

The notes demanded the release of three unidentified rebel leaders allegedly captured in Jaffna on Nov. 6, withdrawal of all Sinhalese

workers from the cement factory and the payment of a 10-million-rupee (\$400,000) ransom to two Tamil political leaders who are now in southern India.

Asked if the government would negotiate, Mr. Athulathmudali said, "We will wait and see." But he added that the government's position on kidnapping was "well known," noting that Colombo did not negotiate with the captors of an American couple in Jaffna in May.

The Tamil Liberation Army was one of the rebel groups that claimed responsibility for the kidnapping of the Americans, Stanley and Mary Allen, on May 10. They were released five days later after a ransom demand of \$2 million in gold was rejected.

In another development, an army driver was killed and at least six soldiers were wounded when their jeep was blown up by a guerrilla land mine near Mannar in northeast Sri Lanka, Mr. Athulathmudali said.

The minister confirmed the discovery of the bodies of 27 Tamils in the northeast central district of Mullaitivu. He said initial reports indicated they were killed by guer-

rilla but that investigations were continuing.

Mr. Athulathmudali said the rebels had changed strategy and were now concentrating on attacking Sinhalese civilians. On Friday, guerrillas attacked two prison rehabilitation farms, killing at least 69 Sinhalese.

On Saturday, 11 Sinhalese fishermen were killed in two rebel raids on coastal villages.

Earlier Tuesday, a government spokesman, Wickrema Weerasooriya, said, "We have definite information that the terrorists are killing civilians." He added that as a result some people were evacuating several areas in the north.

The spokesman said the killings appeared to be the work of the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam. He declined to give further information for security reasons, he said.

The attacks on civilians began Friday with raids on two prisoner rehabilitation settlements in the Vavuniya and Mullaitivu districts to north Sri Lanka. The government has said that at least 148 people died in those attacks.

UN Africa Declaration: Relief With No Polemics

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The UN General Assembly has unanimously approved a long declaration dealing with the critical economic situation in Africa that seemed unusually free of anti-Western polemics.

A West European diplomat said the declaration, which took nearly a month to compose and was undergoing revisions in the hours before its passage Monday night, "is likely to be the most important event of this General Assembly," in part because of its moderate tone.

Like the debate that preceded it, the document draws attention to the "150 million people facing hunger and malnutrition" in Africa and says that "emergency relief on a massive scale is urgently needed," in addition to the assistance already being provided.

But it also acknowledges that the African nations themselves "have the primary responsibility for their development and for addressing the present crisis" and that painful adjustments must be made in fragile economies crippled by structural problems.

References to colonialism, the need for restructuring of Western financial systems and demands by developing nations for a new economic order were not mentioned in the declaration.

Secretary General Javier Pérez de Cuellar called for a meeting Dec. 17 to coordinate the aid called for in the declaration.

■ **EC Makes Grain Pledge**

The European Community pledged Tuesday 1.2 million metric tons (1.32 million short tons) of grain to Africa in 1985 to help relieve the plight of countries affected by famine, an Irish spokesman said, according to a Reuters report from Dublin.

The pledge represented 60 percent on the estimated two million metric tons of food aid needed for Africa next year. The spokesman said other countries would be encouraged to make up the balance.

The 10-nation community already had provided for 500,000 metric tons of food aid next year, but at the Dublin meeting they agreed to give an extra 700,000 metric tons. Grain traders said the total aid package would be worth at least \$150 million at current prices.

■ **Reagan Wants Private Aid**

President Ronald Reagan has told a congressional delegation that visited Ethiopia to solicit private organizations for more assistance to that nation, The Associated Press reported from Washington. Representative Mickey Leland, a

Texas Democrat who led the eight-member delegation, said the group neither sought nor received a promise of more U.S. aid to Ethiopia when it met Monday with the president.

Mr. Leland said that Mr. Reagan "is very, very sensitive to the problem."

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Edward Crankshaw Dies at 75

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Edward Crankshaw, 75, a journalist and historian best known for his works dealing with the Soviet Union and Europe, died Friday in London.

Much of his writing appeared in the London weekly newspaper The Observer.

Mr. Crankshaw was born in rural England. He began his career in journalism with The Times of London, then moved to Vienna to improve his German. In 1941, after joining British intelligence, he was posted to the British military mission in Moscow.

After the war, he joined The Observer and wrote weekly articles on Soviet affairs. He also was an authority on the former great powers of Central Europe and wrote popular works on the House of Hapsburg.

In 1976, he published "The Shadow of the Winter Palace," a summation of all he had learned about the Soviet Union. In 1984, a collection of his writings, "Putting Up With the Russians," was published.

Layton Slater, 68, S. African Publisher

NEW YORK (NYT) — Layton Slater, 68, chairman of South Africa's largest newspaper group and a leading opponent of government racial policies and restrictions on press freedoms in his country, died of heart failure Sunday at his home in Johannesburg.

For more than 50 years Mr. Slater was associated with the Argus Printing and Publishing Co. and for the last 17 years he had been chairman of the concern, which publishes 14 newspapers, including The Star in Johannesburg and The Argus in Cape Town.

■ **Other Deaths:**

Marshal Pavel S. Kutakhov, 70, head of the Soviet Air Force since 1969, Monday after a "severe and prolonged illness."

John W. Buckley, 64, an oil executive and brother of William F. Buckley Jr., the American columnist, and of the former senator, James L. Buckley of New York, of heart failure while in Toronto to attend an oil company meeting.

Harry Sukman, 72, a composer who won an Academy Award for the 1960 movie "Song Without End," Sunday after performing at a benefit for a stroke rehabilitation center in Palm Springs, California.

Lydia Chaplin Kirk, 88, who wrote a best-selling book about her years in Moscow as the wife of an American ambassador there, the late Admiral Alan G. Kirk, Monday of cancer in New York City.

State Department Mobilizes To Combat Terrorist Threat

(Continued from Page 1)

staff members are ordered to vary their daily schedule, to drive by different routes, to travel at different times, to use different cars. No longer do embassies provide home addresses or phone numbers for their personnel.

The State Department received \$630,000 just for ammunition for its security guards as part of a \$110-million supplemental appropriation last year. The department was also given \$10.3 million for armored vehicles that will be able to withstand bombs and machine-gun attacks.

The changes are visible in Washington as well as overseas. In training courses for new Foreign Service officers, heavy stress is placed on how to deal with terrorist threats, officials said. The State Department has told Congress that it plans to spend \$265,000 to alter the lobbies of buildings to accommodate new security procedures, and \$508,000 is to be spent for a new identification card program.

The omnipresent sign of the times is the concrete block in the street in front of embassies to bar the way to would-be truck bombers. In Washington, the cement blocks have been placed at all the State Department entrances and in front of the White House.

What concerns many officials in Washington is the long-term effect that the heightened security is having on the morale of the Foreign Service. For the short term, some officials abroad report that the new measures have given a new intensity to their daily, often routine work that has lifted morale and provided an esprit de corps.

But in time, some officials say, the need for constant vigilance can be debilitating, not only to the officers but also to their families. The change was evident on Nov. 6 in some world capitals. The U.S. Information Agency had scheduled election-night parties at many of its cultural centers or in major hotels with direct television hookups from the United States.

Normally, these would be occasions for Americans to relax and enjoy the chance to watch American television. But in many locations, fear of terrorists attacking a congregation of Americans sharply limited the crowd, according to some who attended the parties. An American who went to Cairo's Nile Hilton for one such party noticed that there seemed to be no special security arrangements to screen people. As a result, most of the Americans left early, she said.

In Mexico City, John Walsh, a spokesman for the embassy, said, "There's a general feeling in the Foreign Service that it's getting dangerous and dangerous."

NEXT: Mobilizing for the war against terrorism.

Cost of Winning Rises in U.S.

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The cost of winning a seat in the House of Representatives rose again in 1984, according to an analysis by Sunshine News Services of campaign spending reports. This year's winners will have spent an average of about \$325,000 when all reports are filed, up 23 percent from the average spending in 1982.



Edén Pastora Gómez

Pastora Meets U.S.-Backed Rebel Leader

New York Times Service

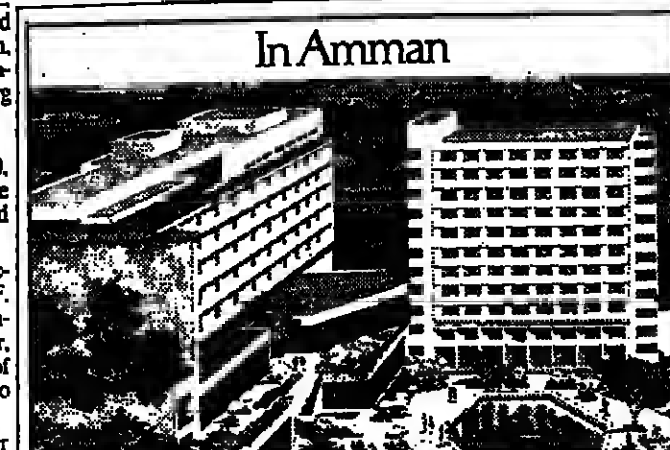
MIAMI — Edén Pastora Gómez, the former Sandinista hero now fighting to topple the government of his former comrades, says he has met unofficially with representatives of another Nicaraguan rebel group to seek an alliance.

Mr. Pastora said Monday that he had met with the rebel leader, Adolfo Calero Portocarrero, to talk over a "political ideological platform" that would strengthen the rebels' position with the Nicaraguan people and set up a basis for future talks.

Mr. Calero is a leader of the U.S.-backed Nicaraguan Democratic Force, which operates in northern Nicaragua; Mr. Pastora had been fighting with the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, which operates across Nicaragua's southern border.

"We are opposing a Marxist-Leninist ideological project," Mr. Pastora said. "We have to present our own ideological plan. Our people have to know why they may live or die for us."

Mr. Pastora was wounded in an assassination attempt on May 30 as he spoke with reporters at a jungle base. Since then, he has been largely out of the public eye and apparently stymied in his military efforts by a lack of money and supplies.



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INSIGHTS

Armenians View Soviet Republic As Best Hope for Cultural Survival

By Celestine Bohlen

Washington Post Service

YEREVAN, U.S.S.R. — In a small apartment a few blocks from Lenin Square, within view of Mount Ararat, the national symbol that rises like a tantalizing mirage on the other side of the border in Turkey, four men spent a recent evening discussing Armenia's survival.

Of the four, only one lived here. The others were from the far-flung corners of the Armenian diaspora — Los Angeles, Syria and Montreal. But they, too, spoke fluent Armenian, considered themselves Armenians and agreed that this smallest of the Soviet Union's 15 republics is the last outpost of their "homeland."

"The torch of Armenian civilization is here. Period. It's that simple," said Osheen Keshishian, editor of an Armenian newspaper in Los Angeles.

Across borders, continents and political divides, the world's six million Armenians have kept their bonds, which have given the 2.7 million Armenians in Soviet Armenia links to the outside world enjoyed by few others in the Soviet Union.

Since World War II, more than 200,000 Armenians — mostly from the Middle East — responded to Soviet calls for "repatriation" and came here to settle. 22,000 people in the last eight years. In the late 1970s, the flow went the other way, as several thousand Armenians emigrated to the United States. 6,109 in the peak year of 1980.

As with Soviet Jews, the emigration of Soviet Armenians has slowed to a trickle, although many are still trying to leave.

BUT if fewer are coming here to live, thousands of Armenians are diligent about coming to visit, sometimes with the purpose of finding an Armenian wife or husband. The Yerevan airport has daily flights to and from Beirut connecting to the large Armenian community there. At night, the bar of a downtown hotel fills with young Armenians from Jerusalem, Syria, Lebanon and Greece — "by way of South America." And of the 17 members of a visiting American tour group, all but two had relatives here.

When they come, the visiting Armenians make the rounds of their extended families, bringing clothes, jeans, baseball hats, Sony radios and other yearned-for articles from the West. In return, they are feasted with lamb, spiced meatballs, fresh coriander and basil, eggplants and freshly made lavash, the paper-thin unleavened Armenian bread, and toasted with endless rounds of the region's famous brandy.

The three men gathered in the Yerevan apartment of the Armenian writer Hrant Matevosian had come for the 700th anniversary of the ancient Armenian university at Gladzor, another milestone for a people whose history is one of the oldest in the world. The city was covered in posters marking the Gladzor commemoration. A cigarette pack was issued in its honor, and an estimated 30,000 people gathered at the ancient site for a symposium.

To Roupen Boghossian, a lawyer from Syria, the glorification of Armenian accomplishments seemed excessive. "They're exaggerating nationalism too much," he said, "stressing our superiority throughout history."

Given their recent history, few Armenians in the Soviet Union object to dwelling on the glories of the past. In 1920, after two precarious years of independence and with vivid memories of massacres and mass deportations by the Turks during World War I, Armenia joined the Soviet Union, in part for self-protection.

Today, the republic is one of the Soviet Union's most homogeneous. Of its 3.1 million people, 89.6 percent are Armenian. Russians make up less than 3 percent of the population and statistics show that an increasing number of non-Armenians living here speak Armenian — 70.7 percent, according to the 1979 census.

AND while the city itself — grown from a large town of 35,000 in 1920 to more than 1 million now — has less of a distinctive national character than Tiflis, the capital of the neighboring Georgian republic, less Russian is heard here than there.

Mr. Matevosian, whose novels focus on the vanishing traditions of rural Armenia, is convinced of the "indestructibility" of Armenian culture.

"After living in Moslem conditions that were more savage, more predatory, we feel gratitude to the Russian people," said Mr. Matevosian. "The reason I don't criticize is because I don't have any alternative. I have no dream of what else could be."

The balance between nationalism and national pride has been a delicate one for Soviet Armenians and those who tipped the scales too far have ended up in prison on charges of anti-Soviet activities.

For their part, the Soviet authorities have recognized the intensity of national feeling and when necessary, given it a looser, albeit controlled, rein.

In 1965, a mass demonstration in Yerevan demanding official recognition of the 1915 murders of Armenians in Turkey produced a monument on a hill above the city, now the site of annual ceremonies. An attempt in 1978 to drop Armenian as the republic's language was recognized as a mistake and promptly abandoned.

ON the other hand, Moscow issues periodic criticisms of Armenia's ideological slackness, and its free-wheeling habits. Recently, the Communist Party newspaper Pravda chided Armenian party officials for failing to pay stricter attention to the population's "atheistic" education and for allowing a "non-class approach" to creep into literature and historical research. Pravda complained that a third of young Armenian Communists were failing to attend party lectures and that instead of training needed engineers and machinists, the republic was producing "jewelers, hairdressers and cooks."

Armenians have survived much worse, as the monument to the events of 1915 attests. That year, Armenians say 1.5 million of their own were killed by Turks, an assertion that Turks

deny. In the West, radical Armenian groups, seeking revenge for 1915, have resorted to terrorism against Turkish diplomats.

Here, the official attitude toward the Turks is more resigned. "In the West, they want return of Armenian lands," said Serge Simonian, general secretary of the Armenian Foreign Ministry. "Here, we say nothing about lands."

"We want a compromise," he said, "that they apologize, like Willy Brandt apologized to the Jews."

In contrast with the emphasis on Armenian history, Marxism-Leninism is taught only in the 10th grade, as part of a course in sociology.

THE Armenian church, through the ages a national as well as a religious institution, also is said to have greater latitude than churches elsewhere in the Soviet Union.

On Sundays, the service at Echmiadzin, the holy see outside Yerevan, is broadcast out into a surrounding park. The Armenian patriarch, or catholicos, spiritual leader of Armenians here and abroad, lives in a splendid palace nearby — "the biggest house in the Soviet Union," an Armenian joked.

Baptisms are a common ritual, and in recent years more Armenians are choosing to get married in church, people here say.

But like elsewhere in the Soviet Union, the church is circumscribed and, according to several Armenians, the number of believers is dwindling. Armenians with any official position shy away from religion, relatives from abroad note. And while the Echmiadzin Cathedral was two-thirds full on a recent Sunday, many of the celebrants at the ornate Mass were foreigners or people who came to listen to the music.

"It's ironic, but Armenians are prospering under this repressive regime," said an American. "It's the first they have had long experience running their own republic, and they have never been as prosperous as they are now."

SEVERAL Armenians insist life here is better than in other parts of the Soviet Union. "There is everything here," said an electronics specialist riding the train from Yerevan to Tiflis, although he acknowledged that his leather jacket and Yugoslav shoes were bought on a trip to the capital.

At the Foreign Ministry, a spokesman noted how, without natural resources, the republic has managed to achieve a ranking place in the Soviet Union — as a producer of electronics, shoes, grapes and, of course, brandy. "In the winter," he said, "we have tomatoes here — nowhere else."

Mr. Matevosian, chronicler of a village life that he left more than 30 years ago, worries that the Armenia he knew as a child is disappearing, not because of Soviet life, but because of modern life.

"I am the last representative of that village culture," he said. "I have to write about it. The relationship of man to land, to animals, to wife and children has changed. The old culture is lost."



Dr. DeVries looked on as William J. Schroeder, his wife seated at his bedside, signed a consent form for the heart surgery.

Following the Pulse of Doctor and Patient As They Made Artificial Heart History

By Lawrence K. Altman

New York Times Service

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — When William J. Schroeder and Dr. William C. DeVries talked about the consent form allowing the implant of an artificial heart, the patient said: "I want to live to March to see my son married. Can you promise me that?"

Dr. DeVries said he could not. Mr. Schroeder responded, "You'll do the best you can, though."

"Yes," Dr. DeVries said. The surgeon recounted that exchange in an interview in the same office at Humana Heart Institute International, where he first met Mr. Schroeder. The interview, the first Dr. DeVries has granted since the operation, offers a close look at how the surgeon and his patient were thinking and why they did what they did.

Dr. DeVries, a candid man, described his struggle to control himself and his surroundings as he moved methodically toward a difficult and perhaps historic undertaking.

He recalled that it took Mr. Schroeder, a 52-year-old retired federal worker for whom no other therapy existed, only a day or so to decide early in November that he did, indeed, want an artificial heart. Then, in a few more days, another episode of heart failure made his desire, and his need for the operation, all the more imperative.

Mr. Schroeder "was prepared to do this thing," eager to begin immediately, Dr. DeVries said.

But the surgeon knew that two preliminary operations were essential: surgery to correct a gallbladder problem and to clear up a dental infection. Mr. Schroeder was not yet physically prepared for his new heart.

"He knew he was dying, and it was frustrating for him and his wife to wait," Dr. DeVries said.

The gallbladder and dental surgery procedures were successfully completed by Nov. 17, and it was agreed that the implant should be attempted in two weeks. But on a Friday morning, Nov. 23, one of Dr. DeVries's colleagues warned him that he had better take a quick look at Mr. Schroeder.

THE patient's condition had, in fact, begun to deteriorate. The implant operation would have to be held within 48 hours, on Sunday at 8 A.M. On Saturday morning, Mr. Schroeder rested, and Dr. DeVries went shopping with his wife.

In the afternoon, he returned to Humana Hospital-Audubon for a dress rehearsal and talked with Mr. Schroeder one more time. Then the doctor went out with his children before going to bed at 10 P.M.

"It was the first time I ever remember having had a hard time sleeping," Dr. DeVries said. Once he did get to sleep, he was awakened by a call informing him that tests showed Mr. Schroeder's kidney function had suddenly begun to falter. Dr. DeVries went immediately to the hospital, and, as he drove, he wondered whether he should begin the operation right then, on Saturday night.

But he found Mr. Schroeder resting quietly and decided to "put things in the hands of fate." Dr. DeVries would wait until Sunday morning. Then, having returned home, the surgeon said he had some anxieties about the delay and had more trouble getting to sleep. Shortly after he did, he was awakened by another phone call. This was from his friend, the designer of the mechanical heart, Robert K. Jarvik, who wanted to talk about the operation.

"I told him we'd talk in the morning," Dr. DeVries said, adding, "Roh told me he was going out dancing."

About 6:45 A.M., the phone rang yet again. "Everybody wanted to know where I was, and I said I'd be there by 8," Dr. DeVries said. "I took a nice calm shower, and my wife drove me to the hospital."

As the heart surgeon went through the ritual of scrubbing before Mr. Schroeder's operation, Dr. Barney B. Clark was on his mind. Dr. DeVries recalled that he had occasionally called Mr. Schroeder "Barney" and caught himself about to do it at other times.

Dr. DeVries noted, as Mr. Schroeder was being moved to the operating table, how much he resembled Dr. Clark, on whom he had done his first artificial heart implant two years earlier. Then, when he saw the healed incision from a

previous coronary-bypass operation on Mr. Schroeder's chest, he realized how difficult it would be to cut through scar tissue.

As Dr. DeVries finished his scrub, he said, his mind focused on how much simpler and "refreshing" things were proceeding this time.

He had spent hours before Dr. Clark's operation phoning security officers and other hospital workers and making certain Dr. Clark made it down the hall safely. Once in the operating room, he left many nicks when he shaved the area where the incision would be made on his patient.

This time, a Humana nurse cleanly shaved the areas for incision.

When it was time to put on surgical mask and gown, Dr. DeVries said he had "no doubts" about the procedure. He was sure of his skills, despite the two-year lapse, because he continued implanting artificial hearts in animals at the University of Utah, even after he moved to Louisville last August.

He was concerned about "the acts of God" and other uncontrollable factors, "a valve that could break or some other flaw in the heart." Now that he was delegating more tasks for this implant operation, he said he worried about "a heart that might not be sterilized properly or that someone wouldn't do their job."

The implant operation was described as perfect. But hours later, Dr. DeVries had to take Mr. Schroeder back to surgery because of massive bleeding. He opened Mr. Schroeder's chest through the same incision he made earlier in the

day and used a suction device to remove huge blood clots. Then the chest cavity began refilling with fresh blood.

There was no spurting from an obvious source. Thus, he went through a surgical drill, inspecting each anatomical area for evidence of a bleeding point. The area where the artificial heart was sewn to the remnants of the atria, or upper chambers, of Mr. Schroeder's natural heart, were clear. So was another attachment to the artery leading to the lung.

"I could see about 270 degrees around the aortic suture line," Dr. DeVries said, and there was no bleeding.

But when he put his finger around the part of the aorta that he could not see, the bleeding stopped. He called for dental mirrors. They were of no help; he could not identify a bleeding point.

"So I packed it with gelfoam, held it with my finger for 10 minutes, and it stopped," Dr. DeVries said.

IT was a crucial step. Had he not detected the bleeding there, he was ready to connect Mr. Schroeder to a heart-lung machine so he could then remove the artificial heart and inspect other anatomical areas. Dr. DeVries says he still does not know the specific source of the bleeding beyond its general anatomical area.

Yet, he said nothing he learned from the experience would cause him to change his techniques the next time, except, perhaps, to take the patient back to the operating room an hour earlier.

Dr. DeVries was just following standard procedures in doing a second operation to stop the bleeding. But to the Schroeder family, it was a very upsetting experience. Some of Mr. Schroeder's children had started driving home only to learn about the problem on the radio.

"They felt guilty about leaving" and needed reassurance, Dr. DeVries said. He also said he had to work at regaining the family's trust.

Mr. Schroeder's recovery has amazed some members of the team, but it is right on schedule, according to Dr. DeVries. In some ways, however, he said Mr. Schroeder was weeks ahead of Dr. Clark's pace.

For example, Mr. Schroeder quickly recognized Dr. DeVries's wife outside the door of his room. Yet he had met her only once and for just a few minutes.

"Dr. Clark was not like that until more than a month after his operation," Dr. DeVries said. Dr. DeVries learned more in the 112 days that

Dr. Clark lived with the artificial heart "than we ever did" from the hundreds of animal experiments, he said. He cited lessons learned from Dr. Clark's case for helping in Mr. Schroeder's recovery. For example, Mr. Schroeder has not suffered the types of seizures Dr. Clark had.

But Mr. Schroeder's weakened body needs much healing before Dr. DeVries will let him leave the hospital. Moreover, Dr. DeVries has to do five more cases to complete the seven that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and other scientists need to begin to evaluate the practicality of the artificial heart.

Yet, Dr. DeVries said he could foresee the day soon when surgeons could realistically do one, possibly two, artificial heart implants each day.

HE said he had a sense of sadness about doing the second one in Louisville instead of Salt Lake City. With all the ground-breaking work that he and others had done at the University of Utah, only one human implant was done there. But he was also happy about doing his second in Louisville because he has grown to enjoy living here more than in Salt Lake City.

His attitude reflects a great frustration with what he believes was unnecessary delay in gaining the approval of the University of Utah to do a second case, a delay that he contends did not lead to major improvements in the program or technology.

He recalled how he had to talk nurses and other hospital workers into joining his project when he began in Utah. When "the artificial heart took fire," Dr. DeVries said, "everybody wanted to get on board and that was very exciting."

With the delay, "one by one, people left and went off in different directions," he said.

"By striking while the iron was hot," he said, "we would have been able to answer a lot of questions that, in a sense, people had to stop and think over again, questions about the costs and whether society could handle the artificial heart."

Nevertheless, Dr. DeVries said the delay made the team "think things through a bit better than we would have done otherwise."

Dr. DeVries also said progress had been hurt by personnel changes at the university. The medical school dean resigned. And Dr. Chase N. Peterson, the vice president for health sciences who was Dr. DeVries's boss, became president of the university.

He said he felt that "science went fast, and we just stayed there."

"We were just completely disappointed," he said, "and that happens frequently in academic surgery."

He said clashes with other doctors at the University of Utah were a factor in his decision to leave. But he cited as the main reason his difficulties in building a large enough practice because of the time needed for lectures and meetings.

STILL, Dr. DeVries said he had planned to stay at the university until the offer from Humana last summer.

"As I started looking at the ways of doing the next case at the University of Utah and the ways of doing it at Humana, there was just no comparison," Dr. DeVries said.

His contact with Humana began when Dr. DeVries met Dr. Allan M. Lansing, who visited Salt Lake City several times to learn the technique of artificial heart surgery. Eventually, Dr. Lansing introduced Dr. DeVries to David A. Jones, chairman and chief executive officer of Humana, and Wendell Cherry, the company's president and chief operating officer.

Mr. Jones expressed surprise that Dr. DeVries had to raise about \$600,000 to cover the costs of Dr. Clark's operation as well as the second one before he could start on it.

When Mr. Jones asked Dr. DeVries how many cases he needed to do to move the implant operation beyond the experimental stage, the doctor said perhaps 10.

Mr. Cherry then asked Dr. DeVries if he meant that he wanted Humana to spend \$3 million for 10 cases. Dr. DeVries said, "Well, maybe five."

Dr. DeVries was startled by Mr. Jones's reply. "We can do 100," the Humana official said.

"I went through the floor," Dr. DeVries said. "It was an offer that Dr. DeVries said he could not refuse and that the University of Utah could not match."

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AT&T	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
GE	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMC	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMT	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMR	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMN	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMT	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMR	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMN	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	1185.6	1185.6	1185.6	+ 2.6	
Transp	1185.6	1185.6	1185.6	+ 2.6	
Util	1185.6	1185.6	1185.6	+ 2.6	
Comp	1185.6	1185.6	1185.6	+ 2.6	
Fin	1185.6	1185.6	1185.6	+ 2.6	
Comp	1185.6	1185.6	1185.6	+ 2.6	

NYSE Index					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Comp	61.2	61.2	61.2	+ 0.2	
Indus	61.2	61.2	61.2	+ 0.2	
Transp	61.2	61.2	61.2	+ 0.2	
Util	61.2	61.2	61.2	+ 0.2	
Comp	61.2	61.2	61.2	+ 0.2	
Fin	61.2	61.2	61.2	+ 0.2	

NYSE Closing					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Vol.	41,250,000				
Prev. 4 P.M. Vol.	41,250,000				
Prev. consolidated close	117,772.60				

AMEX Diaries					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Adv	152.0	152.0	152.0	+ 0.2	
Und	152.0	152.0	152.0	+ 0.2	
Net	152.0	152.0	152.0	+ 0.2	
Vol	152.0	152.0	152.0	+ 0.2	
Down	152.0	152.0	152.0	+ 0.2	

NASDAQ Index					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Comp	225.0	225.0	225.0	+ 0.2	
Indus	225.0	225.0	225.0	+ 0.2	
Transp	225.0	225.0	225.0	+ 0.2	
Util	225.0	225.0	225.0	+ 0.2	
Comp	225.0	225.0	225.0	+ 0.2	
Fin	225.0	225.0	225.0	+ 0.2	

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AT&T	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
GE	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMC	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMT	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMR	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMN	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMT	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMR	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMN	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AT&T	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
GE	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMC	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMT	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMR	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMN	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMT	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMR	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMN	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	

NYSE Shows a Modest Gain

United Press International

NEW YORK — The stock market managed to snap back with a modest gain Tuesday after four consecutive losing sessions.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 2.65 points to 1,185.07. The decline over the four previous sessions totaled nearly 38 points.

Advances topped declines 802-705 among the 1,010 issues traded. Volume totaled 81.3 million shares, down from 95.3 million traded Monday.

"Today's action was the first step at some sort of reversal," said Barry Berlin of Shearson Lehman/American Express. He said the move "lacked conviction" due to the narrow margin of advances over declines, but added "it does indicate an area where buyers are willing to step in."

Mr. Berlin said uncertainty over taxation and budget deficits only serves to cloud a picture he finds "quite positive," with lower interest rates and moderate inflation.

"We had four substantial down days and we were due for a bounce," said Chester Pado of A.C. Securities, Los Angeles. He said the first day "is not necessarily the whole move."

However, Mr. Pado noted the narrow 8-7 margin of advances over declines and said it would be safer to "reserve judgment" before deciding if the stock market has turned around.

Before the stock market opened, the Commerce Department reported new orders at U.S. factories fell 2.5 percent in October to \$189.82 billion, seasonally adjusted. It was the largest of three consecutive monthly declines. Economists blamed the effects of tight money and a decline in consumer spending.

The Commerce Department also reported

sales of new single-family homes increased 2.1 percent in October.

John Smith of Fehnstock & Co. said the market was "temporarily oversold" after the recent declines. He said if good economic news were to come along at this point, "it would probably start a good rally."

He said uncertainty about possible tax changes, the budget deficit and other matters was keeping the stock market in a "holding pattern."

Nevertheless, he said, "the odds favor a good-size rally in the blue chips toward year-end" as institutions move to dress up their portfolios.

Avon Products was the most active NYSE-listed issue, down 1/4 to 20 1/4. British Telecom ADR's were second, down 1/4 to 10 1/4. Union Carbide was third, down 1/4 to 45 1/4. A leak at the company's pesticide plant in India killed hundreds of people. The company said there would not be a substantial effect on earnings.

Phillips Petroleum, a takeover candidate, jumped 3 1/2 to 48 on heavy volume. Elsewhere in the oil group, Indiana Standard gained 1/2 to 5 1/4, Chevron 1/2 to 3 1/4, Atlantic Richfield 1/4 to 4 1/4, Occidental Petroleum (ex-dividend) 1/4 to 2 1/4, and Exxon 1/4 to 4 1/4.

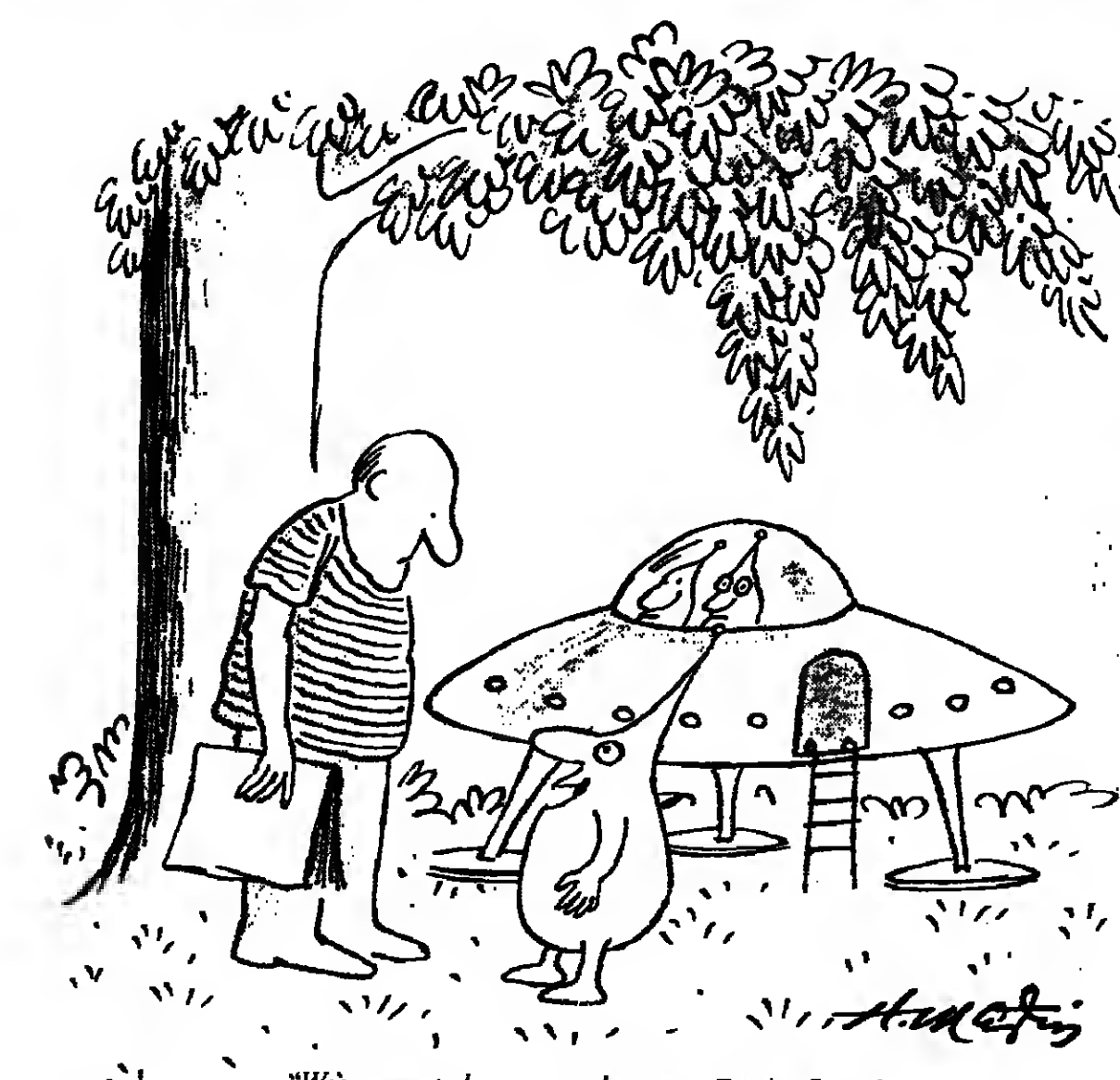
Avco fell 1/4 to 48 1/4. It has agreed to be acquired by Textron for \$50 a share. Textron added 1/4 to 32 1/4.

Allied Stores, subject of takeover rumors, fell 2 1/4 to 54 1/4. An analyst reportedly recommended taking profits after the stock's 7-point rise Monday.

Celanese advanced 1 to 76 1/4 after agreeing to sell its Almatex Ltd. unit.

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AT&T	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
GE	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMC	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMT	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMR	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMN	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMT	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMR	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMN	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AT&T	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
GE	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMC	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMT	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMR	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMN	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMT	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMR	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMN	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	



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Grow Group

Awigrip, Trowax, Devco, three of our well-known brand names.

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AT&T	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
GE	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMC	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMT	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMR	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMN	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMT	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMR	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	
AMN	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	+ 1/2	

(Continued on Page 10)

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices
up to the closing on Wall Street12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE St. High Low
Open Close

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	St.	High	Low	Open	Close
21	21	21	21								
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U.S. Futures Dec. 4

Season Season Open High Low Close Chg.

High Low

Grains

WHEAT (CBT)

5,000 bushels per bushel

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Livestock

CATTLE (CME)

42,000 lbs. per head

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Financial

U.S. TREASURY BONDS (CBT)

100,000 par value

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Finland	F.M.	1,120	560	308
France	F.F.	1,000	500	280
Germany	D.M.	412	206	115
Great Britain	£	82	41	23
Greece	Dr.	12,400	6,200	3,450
Ireland	£.Ir.	104	52	29
Italy	Lire	216,000	108,000	59,000
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	7,300	3,650	2,000
Netherlands	Fl.	450	225	124
Norway	N.Kr.	1,160	580	320
Portugal	Esc.	11,200	5,600	3,080
Spain	Ptas.	17,400	8,700	4,800
Sweden	S.Kr.	1,160	580	320
Switzerland	S.Fr.	372	186	102
The rest of Europe, North Africa, former French Africa, U.S.A., French Polynesia, Middle East				
	\$	284	142	78
Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States				
	\$	396	198	109
Asia:				

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Tuesday's AMEX Closing

Vol. of 4 P.M. 513,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 620,000

Tables include the nationwide prices
up to the closing on Wall Street

17 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52
1885 High Low Out. Qtr. Ctr.

19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 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2631 2632 2633 2634 2635 2636 2637

Dec. 4

NASDAQ National Market Prices

[illegible]

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed

• **3 December 1984**

3 December 1984

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the (MT): (d) daily; (w) weekly; (b) bi-monthly; (r) regularly; (i) irregularly.

[illegible]

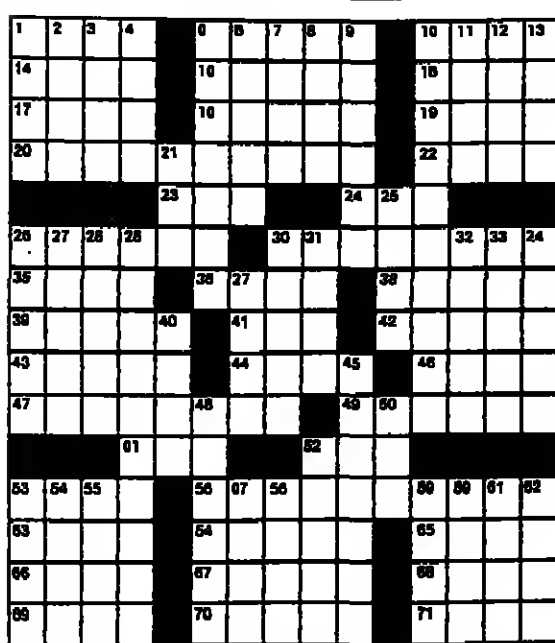
(EFFECTIVE NOVEMBER 23, 1984)

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ACROSS

- 1 Sign for
Sondheim
5 Wading bird
10 Art Deco
designer
14 Bessie of the
silents
15 Lie in ambush
16 Like gossamer
17 Author-film
critic: 1969-55
18 Jabber at a
joust
19 Procyon is one
20 Austen's "Abbey"
22 Record
23 Third-world
need
24 April follower
26 Comeback
30 Skimmers in
the stacks
35 Better this
than never
36 — in (sure
bet)
38 Geneva's lake
39 Bellow from
Bligh
41 D. C. agency
42 Co-defendant
with Vanzetti
43 "I match my
mountains";
Foss
44 Bound
46 Tarot
47 Roots for
many
- 48 Testify
51 Lager's cousin
52 — Anne de
Beaupre
53 Culture
medium
54 Capote or
Faulkner
55 Eastern chum
63 Direction
indicator
65 Mire
67 Bulwer-Lytton
novel
68 Being in Breast
69 Part of
Manhattan
70 De Quincey
product
71 Sign of
approval
- DOWN
1 Brotherhood
2 Golden
Arches, e.g.
3 Companion of
anon
4 Tribes
5 Caloric
delights
6 "— sin no
more": John
8:11
7 Degree
8 Heat: Comb.
form
10 Kilping phrase
11 Donizetti
12 Clay-pigeon
launcher
13 Charlotte's
Jane
21 Possess, to
Burns
25 Belmakers'
tools
26 Texas shrine
27 Central point
28 Lose a lap
29 Kingsley book
30 World-weary
31 Soprano
Ponselle
32 Bert Parks, at
times
33 Tears
34 Straight shot
37 Blueberry or
Bunker
40 Means to an
end
45 Course
48 Used-car
vendition
50 Gadget for
Palmer
52 Robe for
California
53 Sacred bull of
Egypt
54 Pet in a casa
55 Prefix for
angel or fiend
57 Pyrite and
galena
58 Author of "The
Haj"
59 Female
ruminants
60 Observe
61 Benson or
round
62 Virginia

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DENNIS THE MENACE



MAYBE THE WEATHER IS GONNA BE FAIR TOMORROW, BUT IT WAS SURE UNFAIR TODAY!

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

INNEL

LAABI

BILDOY

HALLET

Answer here: A

Yesterday's Jumbles BAGGY SHINY FILLET TURKEY

Answer: The biggest part of the fish—THE "TALK"

WHAT A MALE MOUNTAIN GOAT IS.

Now arrange the crossed letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

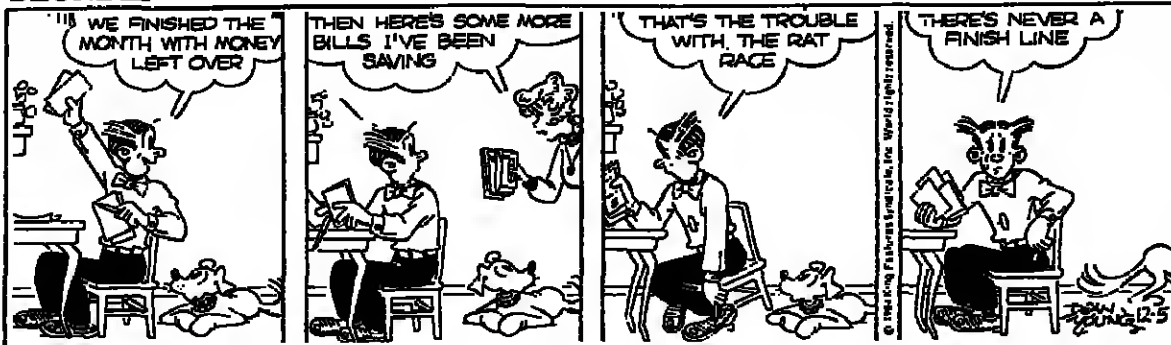
WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
	HIGH	LOW			HIGH	LOW	
Algeria	19	14	12	cl	Bangkok	31	24
Amsterdam	14	11	10	cl	Beijing	1	34
Antwerp	14	11	10	cl	Bombay	30	24
Berlin	14	11	10	cl	Calcutta	30	24
Brussels	14	11	10	cl	Chongqing	14	11
Buenos Aires	14	11	10	cl	Hankow	14	11
Cairo	14	11	10	cl	Harbin	14	11
Cardiff	14	11	10	cl	Heilongjiang	14	11
Chengdu	14	11	10	cl	Hong Kong	14	11
Chongqing	14	11	10	cl	Kobe	14	11
Columbus	14	11	10	cl	Manila	14	11
Dallas	14	11	10	cl	Osaka	14	11
Detroit	14	11	10	cl	Shanghai	14	11
Frankfurt	14	11	10	cl	Taipei	14	11
Geneva	14	11	10	cl	Tokyo	14	11
Helsinki	14	11	10	cl			
London	14	11	10	cl			
Los Angeles	14	11	10	cl			
Lyon	14	11	10	cl			
Madrid	14	11	10	cl			
Moscow	14	11	10	cl			
Munich	14	11	10	cl			
Nairobi	14	11	10	cl			
Paris	14	11	10	cl			
Prague	14	11	10	cl			
Reykjavik	14	11	10	cl			
Rome	14	11	10	cl			
Stockholm	14	11	10	cl			
Strasbourg	14	11	10	cl			
Taipei	14	11	10	cl			
Vancouver	14	11	10	cl			
Zurich	14	11	10	cl			

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



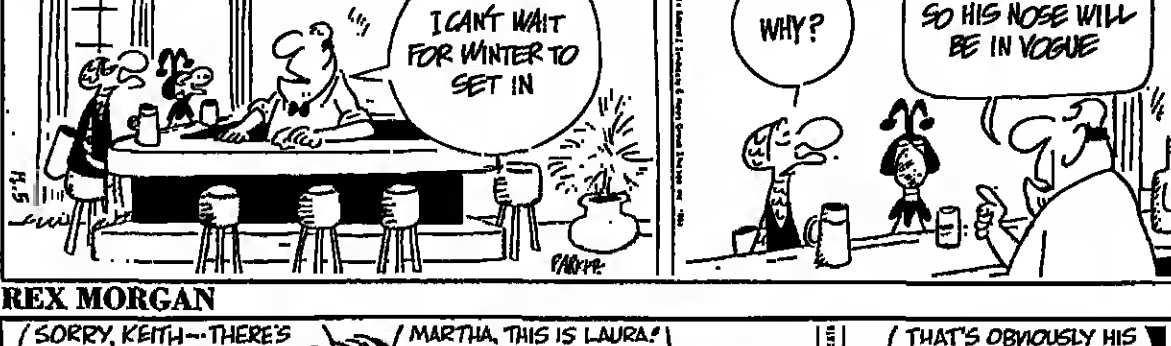
BETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

CIRCLES IN A FOREST

By Dalene Mathes. 305 pp. \$14.95.
Knopf, 201 East 50th Street,
New York, N. Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Alice Digilio

DALENE MATHES'S principal achievement in "Circles in a Forest" is her recreation of the primitive world of the Dutch woodcutters who worked the forests of South Africa during the 19th century. They lived in the forests with their families in almost complete isolation except for occasional trips to nearby villages to sell their wood. With oxen and sledges, but mostly their own brute strength, they managed to haul out the raw material for the railroads and wagons of an expanding colony.

Two stories unfold against this landscape, one remembered by the novel's hero, Saul Barnard, as he looks back over his life in the Krysta Forest, the other a quest he has set for himself in the present. The two tales each have their separate strands, which Mathes skillfully alternates, until they converge in a dramatic confrontation between Saul's past and his present, between good and evil.

Saul is the second son of Joram Barnard. When he is little more than a toddler, he is on his father's team, helping cook the sweet potatoes, a mainstay of the woodcutters' diet, and brewing the men's coffee. Later, when he has some "flesh on his bones and bark on his skin," he learns to swim an ax.

There are dangers in the forest, and the greatest danger is the "Big Feet" or elephants, so feared that the superstitious woodcutters never utter the word "elephant" for fear of angering the animals. "If a big foot chases you, take off your jacket or your shirt and throw it down," Joram tells his sons. "He'll think it's you and trample that first."

Saul learns his lessons well, but with the arrival of manhood, he also learns what it means to be trapped—trapped by the kind of superstition that makes the word "elephant" taboo, by work that nearly tears the muscles off a grown man's back, and by an economic system that makes woodcutters little more than slaves to the English wood buyers.

At 14 Saul begins his rebellion, and the rest of his story is an account of a young man throwing himself against the constraints of a world in which he has no power. First he leaves his family, who have branded him as an unoperative nutter, and goes to work for the stingy and sadistic wood buyer in the Krysta village, Mr. MacDonald. Then he rebels against the society that MacDonald represents—the English who exploit and humiliate the woodcutters. Finally, he rebels against the waste and pillage of the forest he loves. By the time he is a man, the forest is prey to overcutting, the elephants are targets of ivory hunters, and the discovery of gold in the woodland streams has set off an invasion by prospectors who stop at nothing to get at the precious metal they imagine lies under the earth.

There is a whiff of Dickens about "Circles in a Forest." In many ways Saul is a South African Oliver Twist, at war against the injustices of his own version of the 19th-century world. Mathes has a Dickensian taste for melodrama, too. Unfortunately, she's heavy-handed not only with the melodrama but with her fixation on human folly. As Saul Barnard's story unfolds, he takes on the tone of a schoolboy to deliver a sermon to whoever will listen. Before our eyes the curious and sensitive child grows into a sentimental, self-righteous, and much less sympathetic man.

Mathes is best known in South Africa as an author of fiction for young people, and there's much here that we have come to associate with a certain type of children's literature—adventure, romance, nature with mythic qualities. The reader searching for the pleasures of escape will not be disappointed.

Alice Digilio is on the staff of The Washington Post.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Works on list are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION		Week	Week
Rank	Title	1	2
1	THE TALISMAN, by Stephen King and Peter Straub	1	1
2	LOVE AND WAR, by John Fowles	2	2
3	THE SICILIAN, by Mario Puzo	3	3
4	THE FOURTH PROTOCOL, by Frederic Forsyth	4	4
5	STILLWATCH, by Mary Higgins Clark	5	5
6	STRONG MEDICINE, by Arthur Hailey	6	6
7	AND THE LADIES OF THE CLUB, by Helen Hoover	7	7
8	THE LIFE AND HARD TIMES OF HEI-ON ABRAMOWITZ, by Leon Rivers	8	8
9	LIFE IS OWNERSHIP, by Dan Jenkins	9	9
10	GOD KNOWS, by Joseph Heller	10	10
11	RIDE A PALE HORSE, by Helen Macdonald	11	11
12	LINCOLN, by Gore Vidal	12	12
13	ILLUSIONS OF LOVE, by Cynthia Freedman	13	13
14	NUTCRACKER, by E.T.A. Hoffmann	14	14
15	SUPERIOR WOMEN, by E.A. Adams	15	15

NONFICTION		Week	Week
Rank	Title	1	2
1	IACOCOA: An Autobiography, by Lee Iacocca with William Novak	1	1
2	LOVING EACH OTHER, by Leo Baeck	2	2
3	PIECES OF MY MIND, by Andrew A. Ross	3	3
4	MOSES THE KITTEN, by James Herriot	4	4
5	"THE GOOD WAR," by Studs Terkel	5	5
6	OR BURNS' PRESCRIPTION FOR HAPPINESS, by George Burns	6	6
7	THE BRIDGE ACROSS FOREVER, by Richard Bach	7	7
8	HERITAGE, by Abba Eban	8	8
9	HEY, WAIT A MINUTE, I WROTE A BOOK! by John Madden with Owe Andersen	9	9
10	A LIGHT IN THE ATTIC, by Shel Silverstein	10	10
11	THE WEAKER VESSEL, by Antonia Fraser	11	11
12	THE KENNEDYS: An American Drama, by Peter Collier and David Horowitz	12	12
13	ELVIS IS DEAD AND I DON'T FEEL SO GOOD MYSELF, by Lewis Grizzard	13	13
14	CLOSE ENCOUNTERS, by Mike Wallace and Gary Paul Gates	14	14
15	ONE WRITER'S BEGINNINGS, by Eudora Welty	15	15

ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS		Week	Week
Rank	Title	1	2
1	WHAT THEY DON'T TEACH YOU AT HARVARD BUSINESS SCHOOL, by Mark H. McCormack	1	1
2	THE ONE MINUTE, by Larry Wilson	2	2
3	NOTHING DOWN, by Robert Hays	3	3
4	CHEF PAUL PRUDHOMME'S LOUSY-ANA KITCHEN, by Paul Prudhomme	4	4
5	WEBSTER'S NEW WORLD DICTIONARY, SECOND COLLEGE EDITION	5	5

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, North-South reached an optimistic six-spade contract.

East had made a lead-directing bid of five clubs, implying diamond support since he had originally passed. West duly led the club jack, a key move since a vital trump can be forced from the South hand. When dummy played low, East overtook with the queen and returned a low club hoping that his partner would ruff. If South was the player with the singleton club he might ruff high in the expectation that West had led a singleton.

There was a flaw in this calculation. If West had led a singleton, East could allow the jack to win since South would have no escape from a club loser eventually. As it was, South recognized that East was unlikely to have six clubs since he had failed to open three clubs with the vulnerability in his favor. So a heart was discarded, and the club king scored a trick, which was more than it did at other tables.

South now cashed the spade queen, uncovering the big break. He played diamonds, ruffing the second round, and drew trumps. The distribution was clear, and he finessed against the heart queen to make a slam when many declarers failed in five spades.

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding: North 1♠, 2♠, 3♠, 4♠, 5♠, 6♠, 7♠, 8♠, 9♠, 10♠, 11♠, 12♠, 13♠, 14♠, 15♠, 16♠, 17♠, 18♠, 19♠, 20♠, 21♠, 22♠, 23♠, 24♠, 25♠, 26♠, 27♠, 28♠, 29♠, 30♠, 31♠, 32♠, 33♠, 34♠, 35♠, 36♠, 37♠, 38♠, 39♠, 40♠, 41♠, 42♠, 43♠, 44♠, 45♠, 46♠, 47♠, 48♠, 49♠, 50♠, 51♠, 52♠, 53♠, 54♠, 55♠, 56♠, 57♠, 58♠, 59♠, 60♠, 61♠, 62♠, 63♠, 64♠, 65♠, 66♠, 67♠, 68♠, 69♠, 70♠, 71♠, 72♠, 73♠, 74♠, 75♠, 76♠, 77♠, 78♠, 79♠, 80♠, 81♠, 82♠, 83♠, 84♠, 85♠, 86♠, 87♠, 88♠, 89♠, 90♠, 91♠, 92♠, 93♠, 94♠, 95♠, 96♠, 97♠, 98♠, 99♠, 100♠.

Canadian Stock Markets

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked \$

Toronto				High Low Close Change			
3M Bond	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
5M Bond	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
10M Bond	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
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80M Bond	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
85M Bond	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
90M Bond	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
95M Bond	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
100M Bond	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00

Amsterdam

Prices in Dutch guilders unless marked \$

3M Bond	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
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55M Bond	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
60M Bond	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	0.00
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SPORTS

Sukova Advances to Semifinals Before Rain Halts Play at Open

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches
MELBOURNE — Helena Sukova surprised third-seeded Pam Shriver of the United States Tuesday in advance to the semifinals of the Australian Open tennis championships. The 19-year-old Czechoslovak was a 6-2, 6-7, 6-1 winner.

Meanwhile, West German Boris Becker advanced to the men's quarterfinals with a 7-6, 6-4, 6-3 defeat of Frenchman Guy Forget. Further play was suspended by rain.

In a fourth-round match, South African Kevin Curren was leading top seed Ivan Lendl, 2-1 (with a break of serve in the second set). Aiming for his first major grass court title, Lendl appeared listless and twice slumped at his side as if in pain. When rain began to fall, he was quick to leave the court.

Another fourth-rounder had Scott Davis leading fellow American Brad Gilbert, 12th seed, 6-3, 7-5, 3-6, 2-4.

The winner of that match is to meet the Curren-Lendl winner in the quarterfinals.

Becker will play the winner of the unstarted fourth-round match between No. 3 seed Joakim Nystrom of Sweden and American Ben Testerman.

The only remaining women's singles quarterfinal, between defending champion Martina Navratilova and fellow-American Barbara Potter, was also rained out. Navratilova, going after her seventh consecutive grand-slam title, has a 76-1 record this year. She is 15-0 lifetime against Potter.

The rain-affected matches are to be played Wednesday.

Sukova, the No. 9 seed, joined second-seeded Chris Evert Lloyd and No. 4 Wendy Turnbull of Australia in Thursday's semifinals. The daughter of former Wimbledon finalist Vera Sukova will face the Navratilova-Potter winner.

Sukova took an hour and 35 minutes to down the 22-year-old Shriver, who played with her right elbow and forearm heavily bandaged.

Helena Sukova
Overcoming inconsistency

United Press International

QUEBEC (CITY) — Generous to a fault, Peter Stastny missed a golden opportunity by electing to pass rather than shooting during an overtime breakaway, and the Quebec Nordiques failed to settle for a 3-3 tie with the Boston Bruins here Monday night.

Quebec, second to Montreal in the National Hockey League's Adams Division, failed to pad its two-point lead over third-place Boston.

Stastny tried to set up his brother Anton, but the puck rolled harmlessly to a vacant space along the boards. On another breakaway seconds later, the Nordiques' Michel Goulet missed when he was wide on a wrist shot.

Elsewhere it was Montreal 9, Hartford 3; Philadelphia 6, the New York Rangers 2; and the New York Islanders 5, Vancouver 4.

"Peter Stastny is like Wayne Gretzky," said Boston goalie Pete

Peeters. "He'd rather dish it off to his wingers than score himself. On a two-on-one or on a breakaway, a goaltender has got to play the man."

"The thing that surprised me about the breakaway was that I didn't see the winger coming in."

Coach Michel Bergeron was sympathetic to his star center. "In overtime, you play to get a good shot on net. Peter had beaten (Bruins defenseman Ray) Bourque at the blue line — everyone thought he'd shoot. But you can't blame him, given the circumstances."

Tom Fergus scored his second goal of the night when he redirected Bourque's low slapshot past Mario Gosselin with 2:26 left in the game to make it 3-3. The assist gave Bourque at least a point in each of his last 17 games.

Goulet had given Quebec its 3-2 lead on a breakaway at 1:39 of the third, when he took Mario Marois's pass at center ice and outskated the defense before sliding a backhand past Peeters.

Marian Stastny opened the scoring at 6:12 of the first period with a quick shot from the facoff circle. Fergus replied for the Bruins at 13:57, left unchecked, he circled the net and beat Gosselin in the top corner.

The Nordiques regained the lead in the second period when Goulet jumped on Dale Hunter's rebound and shot over a sprawled Peeters. Rick Middleton then tied it by deflecting Mike Milbury's blue-line blast past Gosselin, who had just made three superb saves.

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The tall Czech had a match point in the 10th game of the second set, but put a backhand volley just wide. Shriver won the set but crumpled badly in the final set.

Sukova seems to have overcome her longstanding inconsistency in recent weeks. She won a tournament in Brisbane last month, and grass-court play clearly suits her smooth, serve-and-volley style. "I've been enjoying myself," she said. "I was trying to stay calm out there, because I know that if I lose my temper it can affect my game."

Shriver will take a three-month break to try to recover from persistent arm and shoulder injuries. "It's really strange," she said. "I feel like I should be upset with myself, but I'm not. I was disappointed immediately after the match, but now I'm just looking forward to the break." (AP, UPI)

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Saying he shared others' disappointment at the announcement of the grass surfacing, Tobin said, "The idea is for the new facility to be of use to the public when it is not being used for tournaments, and we want it to be an all-year facility."

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Marangoni (right), Independiente's expressive midfielder creator.

Sikma, Chambers Lead Sonics Past Suns, 108-96

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

SEATTLE — The Seattle SuperSonics' one-two punch knocked the Phoenix Suns out of Monday night's only National Basketball Association game.

Jack Sikma scored 29 points and had 11 rebounds while teammate Tom Chambers scored 28 and

hailed in 9 rebounds in leading the Sonics to a 108-96 victory that ended a three-game Phoenix winning streak.

As Suns Coach John MacLeod accurately noted: "They had one guy. Chambers, score, a lot of points in the first half and one guy, Sikma, score a lot of points in the second."

Chambers racked up 10 points as Seattle raced to a 23-6 lead against injury-riddled Phoenix, which scored missed backcourt men Kyle Macy and Walter Davis.

"Young guys just can't make any mistakes," said Seattle guard Gerald Henderson, referring to the Sonics' youthful guard corps of Rod Foster, Jay Humphries and Michael Holton.

"They got off to a slow start, and I blocked his shot, and he pulled me down and kicked me," was Chambers' version of the incident.

"He wouldn't let me up, and so I kicked him back."

Said MacLeod: "Chambers took Jay's head and bounced him on the floor and kicked him in the face."

The fight occurred with 4:30 left to play in the game; both players were ejected.

Phoenix had pulled to within a point at 76-75 with one minute to play in the third quarter, but Sikma cameled 10 points in the final period to help Seattle pull away in the closing minutes.

I'm a firm believer that defense creates offense."

Phoenix recovered slightly, but Sikma's 11 points in the second period helped Seattle to a 54-49 lead at the half. "When we post Tom, he's difficult to cover," said the winning coach, Lenny Wilkens. "But when they made adjustments, we went to Jack."

Chambers had nine more points in the third quarter and might have bettered his night's total but for an early exit when he was ejected for fighting with Phoenix guard Jay Humphries.

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A Meeting of Champions

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In Britain they are banking on the delights of Joan Collins to keep the nation's man-hood awake for the big-match kickoff at 3 A.M. Sunday.

In Argentina, where the same televised match begins on the stroke of midnight, soccer passions — plus a lust for even small sporting revenge for a lost war — will escalate the ratings.

And in Japan, where the event actually takes place at noon on Sunday, the continuing novelty of playing host to champion clubs of soccer's two main continents apparently overrides a lack of allegiance not only in the protagonists but to the sport itself.

The match — ostensibly to decide the best club team in the world — is between European champion Liverpool and South American champion Independiente of Buenos Aires. The venue is Tokyo's Olympic Stadium, used for the fifth time as a no-man's-land between continents whose clash of styles and temperaments had previously demolished the theory of soccer as a bridge-builder between peoples.

The so-called World Club Final had lapsed in the '70s after West German, Dutch and British teams decided against the risk of precious limbs' being fractured by the boots of Latin players who took the prestige affair rather more seriously.

What we now have is an entrepreneurial exercise (for the benefit of Toyota cars and Nissan TV) indulged in by clubs whose bankers would not permit a refusal of yen guaranteed to convert in solvency payments in any currency.

We also have something of immense significance — an opportunity of a worthwhile sporting exchange between nations yet to begin talking after the lives sacrificed over tiny islands the British call Falklands and Argentines insist are their Malvinas.

The primary hope is that the players can accept the responsibility not to foul up this minuscule but potentially positive first step in the healing process. Liverpool's players — as with their nation — have probably thought little about the Falklands beyond a glancing awareness of the political ramifications of the cost and ethics of Britain's maritime strategy.

But for Argentines the Malvinas are inescapable. They were, in my experience, long before the war. The issue is closer to the Argentine soul; now it has brought down a

military regime and it worsens a catastrophic economy. And even if there is such a person as an Argentine who plays sport and feels nothing about the Malvinas, the politicians — imploring him on one hand not to compete and on the other to avenge the war — will not let him forget.

It is for this reason, this deep difference in temperamental approach, that a match played across

numerous time zones to onlookers in 60 countries will be built up in contrasting ways.

The English ITV, already grappling with mounting indifference to the national sport, probably wisely assumed it needed to acquire the rights to "The Bitch," starring Ms. Collins, to utilize its audience.

Buenos Aires tends to come alive around midnight anyway, so there will be good viewing figures regardless of what's telecast beforehand.

Perhaps the one player who can grasp all that will happen around him is Claudio Marangoni. Independent's tall, articulate, expressive midfielder creator performed for a year for Sunderland in England, starting in December 1979.

He will appreciate that, while Independiente leaves a country sweltering in high temperatures, Liverpool is flying out of the damp, cold mist of winter; that while his Argentine teammates forebaken league position and temporary local pride in stake all on one game on a bumpy and remote Asian pitch, the British will sandwich a match that has to be tolerated between twice-weekly demands on their stamina in the mud.

Marangoni's voice has been prominent in telling Argentine parliamentarians what to do with their suggestion (backed by the minister for sport) that Independiente withdraw from Sunday's match. He vehemently denounced attempts to get the players to wear shirts depicting the Falklands with the slogan, "The Malvinas Are Argentine."

And doubtless Marangoni has been the key speaker in the dressing room as Liverpool's strengths and weaknesses are debated. Those are familiar enough.

Goalie Bruce Grobbelaar mixes spectacular agility with rash judgment. The back four — Phil Neal, Alan Hansen, Mark Lawrence and Alan Kennedy — are too often caught in a straight line. The

midfield is strangely uncertain, although John Wark is a crafty goalscorer and the Dane Jan Molby may be a surprise to Marangoni's dossier. Although Kenny Dalglish, at 32, is as cunning as ever up front, Ian Rush is still not quite the golden boot scorer he was before his cartilage operation.

Nevertheless, Liverpool knows it's time someone broke South America's winning sequence since the Tokyo compromise was arranged. Independiente, intent according to Coach Omar Pastoriza on "showing 500 million people the virtues of sportsmanlike Argentine soccer," times up as follows:

Goalie Carlos Goyen, 39, Uruguayan; the sure hands of a basketball player but not commanding and susceptible to long shots despite only conceding 7 goals in 12 South American club games.

Defenders: Nestor Clausen, 22, strong and attack-minded, often crossing from right back to left wing; Hugo Villaverde, 30, former national sweeper, back after injury, clever but uncertain in air; Enzo Trossero, 31, authoritative captain, prolific scorer from free-kicks and corners; Carlos Enrique, 21, a stocky and sometimes crude left back.

Midfield: Ricardo Giusti, 28, another international, at his best when the team is winning; Marangoni, 30, tactician and distributor, overcomes slowness of movement; Ricardo Bochini, 30, the artist whose mercurial ball-control and superb passing have ebbed and flowed through 430 matches.

Forwards: Jorge Burruch

